

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE, REAGAN AGREE TO FIGHT PROTECTIONISM

OW251750 Tokyo KYODO in English 1720 GMT 25 Oct 85

["Nakasone, Reagan Vow To Fight Protectionism, Achieve Stronger Yen" by Shiro Yoneyama -- KYODO headline]

[Text] New York, Oct. 25 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan Friday vowed to fully cooperate in fighting mounting trade protectionist pressures and in further encouraging a softer dollar against other key currencies, a Japanese spokesman here said. In a 30-minute meeting at a New York hotel, Nakasone and Reagan welcomed the dollar's depreciation against the yen and other key currencies as a result of concerted intervention in money markets following the emergency meeting of five major industrial countries in New York September 22. The overvaluation of the U.S. dollar is believed to be a key factor behind soaring U.S. trade deficits which reached 123 billion dollars last year.

Nakasone proposed to Reagan that Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz continue to be in charge of market-oriented, sectorial talks on telecommunications, electronics, forests products and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. Reagan agreed to his suggestion but expressed the hope that the trade talks would make further progress, according to the spokesman, who briefed reporters on the Reagan-Nakasone meeting.

Reagan also said his administration expects Nakasone's newly-created advisory group to produce favorable results for an effective coordination of international economy, the spokesman said. He asked Nakasone to expand demand in Japan so as to help increase imports from the U.S.

Nakasone said his government has just completed drawing up a package of measures to stimulate domestic demand in line with the big five agreement which also urged a trimming of the U.S. budget deficit. The U.S. President said Washington is studying possible exports of oil from Cook Inlet in Alaska to Japan to help reduce the trade imbalance between the two countries, the official said. Japan had a trade surplus of 37 billion dollars with the U.S. last year. Reagan also reminded Nakasone that his government is prepared to sell more coal to Japan. The prime minister responded that the U.S. plan to begin oil shipments from Alaska provides Japan with a new opportunity and said Tokyo will study the U.S. request for an expansion of coal imports from American mines.

Turning to Japan's defense issue and overseas economic aid, the spokesman quoted Shultz, who also attended the Reagan-Nakasone summit, as saying that the U.S. expects Japan to further boost its defense spending and Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Third World countries. Explaining his government's new 18.4 trillion yen five-year defense buildup program and a decision to double the ODA over the next five years, Nakasone countered that Japan is doing its fair share in the field, he said. On the Third World debt problem, Nakasone told Reagan that Japan supports a U.S. debt relief plan to ease the financial burdens of cash-starved countries. The plan, put forward by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker during a recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Seoul, is designed to provide financial support to debtor countries and to enable them to promote exports and expand their economies. The spokesman said Shultz raised the subject of the Baker proposal and Nakasone promptly expressed Japan's full support. The spokesman said Reagan pledged his full support toward making the Tokyo summit in May next year a success.

Nakasone's meeting with Reagan was the last in a series of bilateral talks the Japanese premier had during his weeklong trip to New York. He also met with leaders of South Korea, India, Yugoslavia, China, Pakistan and Canada. Together with these and other leaders, Nakasone also participated in events marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations' founding. He delivered a speech at the U.N., stressing the importance of peace and disarmament. He will leave for home Friday afternoon.

NAKASONE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

OW260449 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Press conference held by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York -- live; Nakasone statements translated into English passage by passage by an official translator and questions by reporters are translated from English into Japanese and from Japanese into English by the translator; questions are provided from the English with Nakasone answers translated from the Japanese]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] We will begin the press conference of Prime Minister Nakasone.

[Nakasone] I would like to say a few words at the outset. I would like to -- on this occasion -- once again express by heartfelt gratitude for the kind support and cooperation offered by the government as well as the people of the United States of America, as well as the authorities of the United Nations during my visit here to the United States, and also to the United Nations. During my current stay here in New York, I congratulated the United Nations on its 40th anniversary and also took this opportunity to appeal to the peoples of the world about Japan's thoughts and policies. I appealed in my speech for peace and disarmament and the elimination of nuclear arsenals from the world. I also appealed that we should uphold free trade and work together hand in hand with the developing countries and promote exchange, cultural as well as in the arts, and reduce borders between countries and remove the Iron Curtain. I am most grateful that I received very strong support from the people.

At the same time, during this stay I took part in the meeting of the advanced countries, which was hosted by President Reagan. During that meeting, we once again confirmed the unity among the Western countries as we approach the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. And I sincerely hope that with this reaffirmation of our support and unity, the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will show a strong move toward peace and disarmament in the world. Today I also had a Japan-U.S. summit meeting with President Reagan and discussed such matters as economic issues and other bilateral issues in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and friendship, and confirmed that we shall work to address these matters strongly and in an appropriate manner. I also asked for President Reagan's advice as I shall be hosting the economic summit meeting in Tokyo next year and I received his kind acceptance to come to the meeting in Tokyo. The 1-week visit this time has been indeed a very busy one but I must say that this also can be characterized as one of the most meaningful, and also historical ones in my life. And I would once again like to thank all of you for your kind cooperation.

[Unidentified moderator] We will now proceed to the question-and-answer period.

[Nasa -- TOKYO SHIMBUN] I would like to ask, Mr Prime Minister, on the basis of the achievement of your visit this time, what sort of contribution Japan on her part intends to make in terms of disarmament in the coming days. And I also would like to ask, Mr Prime Minister, how you intend to promote dialogue with the Soviet Union in the interest of reducing tension, including the possibility of you yourself visiting the Soviet Union.

[Nakasone] First, with regard to disarmament, Japan has steadfastly maintained the principle of maintaining a moderate defense capability and never again becoming a military power. This has been the major source of our ability to appeal to the world. We have heretofore maintained this principle of moderate defense capability by standing by the principle of solely defensive defense and the so-called three nonnuclear principles, and in a moderate manner in the coming days as well.

Having said that, our own security is essential in order to maintain our independence as well as peace. Therefore, we shall work for the effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, and where we should take responsibility we shall fulfill that role. However, as I said, we will maintain our defense capability with moderation so that we do not cause any concern among our neighboring countries. And in fact, up to now we have been working on our defense capabilities with due consideration for that aspect. We have through this means limited ourselves to moderate defense capability, and we have also been appealing to the outside world strongly -- since Japan is the only country that suffered the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- to reduce the levels of nuclear arsenals as much as possible toward the ultimate goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons on this earth.

Now, in this respect I am gratified that many people now anticipate that as a result of the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev meeting there now is a possibility of a substantial reduction in nuclear weapons between the two countries. To this effect, I have been expressing my thoughts directly to President Reagan and I also encouraged President Reagan to work toward that goal. I visited the Soviet Union when I attended Chernenko's funeral in March; I had a meeting with Gorbachev and I appealed to him strongly that he talk with the U.S. side in all sincerity to reduce the level of ICBM's and other nuclear weapons. Through these means and others, Japan shall seek all possible avenues for the reduction of nuclear weapons.

With regard to a nuclear test ban, our foreign minister, Mr Abe, at the United Nations made a 3-stage proposal with verification while nurturing an atmosphere of confidence, so that ultimately nuclear tests can be stopped. Japan is a country with a lot of earthquakes and therefore I believe we have advanced technology with regard to detection of nuclear explosions. Therefore we believe that we can make contributions to verification efforts. Furthermore with regard to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], the other day when I met with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, I strongly appealed to them to join the NPT. I would like to take all possible opportunities to make efforts for the prevention of nuclear proliferation and appeal for greater participation in the NPT.

Turning to our relations with the Soviet Union, we shall watch how the Reagan-Gorbachev talks in November proceed. We have been told that President Reagan will tell us the contents of the talks that he has with Mr Gorbachev. Also, it is probable that early next year Shevardnadze, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union, will visit Tokyo. So, we also have to look at how the talks with Shevardnadze proceed as well. We will look at all these together and study in detail -- we will consider in detail -- our Soviet diplomacy. It is on the basis of this stocktaking that we will study the propriety of Abe and me visiting the Soviet Union.

[Unidentified moderator] Next question? Please proceed to the microphone.

[Gilpin] My name is Kenneth Gilpin and I am with THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr Prime Minister, since the Group of Five nations decided late in September to actively intervene in foreign exchange markets, the value of the yen against the dollar has risen by about 9 percent. Is it the feeling of your government that your central bank has done enough as far pushing the value of the yen up is concerned and do you think this exercise has been a success?

[Nakasone] I believe that this was indeed a great success. The results of the Group of Five meeting have been very dramatic and I believe that it has been a success. The objective of the Group of Five agreement has been to adjust the values of the nondollar currencies closer to the fundamentals of the respective economies and I believe that is taking place; the yen has also been strengthened against the dollar.

After all, this is something that should be happening and we would like to make further efforts to see to it that this trend continues and will be further strengthened. In fact, in the meeting I had this morning with President Reagan we agreed that we strongly support this decision of the Group of Five meeting and that we will continue to make efforts to see to it that this trend continues and will be strengthened.

[Unidentified moderator] Next question, please.

[Ushito] My name is Ushito with the KYODO NEWS SERVICE here in New York. While participating in the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, Mr Prime Minister, you also participated in the so-called emergency summit meeting. However, as reflected in the absence of President Mitterrand of France, there seems to be a qualitative change in the summit meeting from what used to be called an economic summit meeting to what may be called more properly as a political summit meeting this time. I would like to ask for your views on this question since you will be hosting the Tokyo economic summit meeting next year. And I would like to ask how you look at the future of summit meetings, how they will be characterized in the future. The second question, a minor one -- while other major countries brought along their foreign ministers, I wonder why Japan did not bring along its foreign minister?

[Nakasone] Well, this meeting was not of the nature of the economic summit that we usually have. It was matter of taking advantage of the leaders, the heads of state and government, coming together for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. It was suggested that, shall I say, an extraordinary meeting be held prior to the meeting of President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev in order to hear the views of the various countries' leaders and consult with them. So, it is not part of the regular summit meetings. It was not what may be termed an international conference and it was not part of the so-called formal economic meetings. It was an extraordinary session held in order to prepare for the U.S.-Soviet meeting. France did not participate in this emergency summit meeting because, unfortunately, the president of France could not adjust his schedule to take part in the summit meeting.

Now, since this meeting was held in order to prepare for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting and to exchange views among the various leaders, it was quite natural that the meeting should have taken on political nature.

Regarding the Tokyo summit meeting next year, that will be a formal economic summit meeting. That will be conducted true to the original nature of the meeting and I intend to run the meeting in accordance with the appropriate nature of the meeting. We have heard criticisms from France and certain other countries with regard to the economic summit meetings -- the several economic summit meetings that have taken place so far, and I intend to lend my ear duly to these criticisms and hold the economic summit meeting in Tokyo in the most desirable and efficient manner.

As for the question of why the Japanese foreign minister did not come, the foreign ministers' meeting was called on very short notice and there was no time for the Japanese foreign minister to get here. We did ask the U.S. side in the beginning whether there was going to be a foreign ministers' meeting, and the response was that it was not clear whether there would be. And very recently it was decided that such a meeting would take place, but since Japan is located on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, there was no time for the foreign minister to get here. But the deputy foreign minister did participate in the meeting.

[Unidentified moderator] Next question.

[Adams] I am Jacqueline Adams of CBS. I am wondering -- do you share the disappointment that has been expressed by some of your colleagues about the apparent downgrading of the issue of arms control as the United States prepared for the Geneva summit?

Also, since you said earlier that you expect substantial progress on arms control, was there something specific in your discussions with the President, perhaps the new arms control proposal that the United States was working on, that gave you the confidence that there can be substantial reductions in Geneva?

[Nakasona] First of all, let me say that I listened to President Reagan's speech at the United Nations yesterday and I felt the very positive attitude on the part of the United States with regard to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, as President Reagan goes to the summit meeting with Gorbachev, and also felt his strong determination in this regard. I am sure that many other people in the audience share the same impression. So I support, and also appreciate, such an attitude on the part of the United States.

I had two meetings with Reagan yesterday and also met with President Reagan this morning, and I was rather very much impressed by the attitude of President Reagan that at such an important time, Reagan intends to hold a candid dialogue with the Soviet Union and have mutual in-depth discussions in this direction and there is need for mutual understanding. So I was impressed by President Reagan's attitude that he will go to the meeting with Gorbachev with good faith for disarmament between the two countries.

Naturally, President Reagan did not speak to me as to what sort of specific proposals he would be making to the Soviet side. But he did tell me that depending on the proposals that Gorbachev would be putting to him, he would listen carefully to such proposals and study in them earnest, and I hope that Reagan, in such an instance, would also indicate his reactions to such proposals.

[Unidentified moderator] The next question will be the final one.

[Christopher Jones] Christopher Jones of Metromedia News. Mr Prime Minister, there is concern in this country that anti-Japanese feeling is building to its highest level in a decade related to trade issues. You, sir, and President Reagan, have pledged yourselves to open trade. There is some feeling in this country that no matter how well intended your pledge may be, your society may not allow you to put these changes into effect. Can you, Sir, truly maintain an open trade situation in your country?

[Nakasone] We are moving at full speed, we are running at full speed for further opened trade in Japan. In fact, today the Japanese market is open second only to the United States and, I believe, open to a comparable level to the top countries in Europe. Since organizing my cabinet, we have also announced several rounds of measures to further open up the Japanese market. In fact, right now we are implementing in good faith the action program for tariff reduction and market access improvement.

If you look at the tariff levels in Japan, on manufactured goods for example, it averages only 2 percent whereas in most other industrialized countries, it is still around 4 percent. In the extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet now, we have presented a bill to further reduce by 20 percent tariffs on 1,853 items, and also we are working on improvement of individual items in the standards and certification system, which has been criticized by foreign countries.

With respect to increased imports, the Japanese Government recently appealed to the private sector and, in response, the private sector came up with a plan to increase their imports this year by \$7.3 billion compared to last year, and they are currently implementing that program. Also through television, I have directly appealed to the Japanese people for expansion of imports. The months of October and November in Japan are designated as import promotion months, and import bazaars are taking place in 1,000 different locations throughout Japan. In the case of the import bazaar held in the city of Yokohama, more than \$2 million cash sales were achieved in 5 days.

Also a new satellite communications company organized in Japan has already decided to import a U.S.-made satellite which would cost them \$300 million, and this company has already paid in \$20 million in August. Another satellite communications company will probably sign a purchase contract sometime in November for another U.S.-made satellite.

In the area of Official Development Assistance [ODA], the Government of Japan has already decided to disburse more than \$40 billion in the 7-year period between 1986 and 1992. We are making all possible efforts to bring the trade balance situation back to normal. If I may refer to, for example, the Cray Research supercomputer, NTT -- the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation -- has already purchased two Cray Research supercomputers and will be purchasing one additional unit. Nissan Motor Company has already purchased a Cray Research supercomputer, in spite of the existence of strong competitors in Japan, such as Hitachi, Toshiba, and Fujitsu. In other words, these companies have purchased Cray Research supercomputers because they understand the views of the Japanese Government adequately.

I would say there is no other country in the world that is making this kind of effort. In the case of high tech, for example, Japan has decided to eliminate tariffs on computers, that is, the central processing units as well as computer parts and component and terminal units, imported from the United States while such tariffs on certain of these elements still remain on the U.S. side.

Now, there is no example in the other parts of the world where a country has unilaterally, totally eliminated tariffs on such items without asking for counter compensations.

So we will continue to build on such efforts in order to contain the trade imbalance within an acceptable, tolerable level, and I am making an effort to change the Japanese economic fabric or structure in that direction. For that purpose, I organized an advisory group, which will advise, or make recommendations through the prime minister. It will begin its activity this week. Hopefully, this advisory group will come up with their recommendations some time in next March. Through that process, I intend to make known to the Japanese people further all these aspects related to trade, and by also asking for cooperation from the business community in Japan, I intend to make the Japanese economic and industrial structure harmonious with the world.

Finally, I also refer to agriculture. Out of Japan's total agricultural imports, 40 percent are American agricultural products, and this share is not decreasing at all. In fact, if you look at the statistics between 1981 and 1984, and if you take 1981 as 100 percent, the total U.S. exports of agricultural products have actually declined from 100 to 89.2 percent whereas exports to Japan have increased to 108.1 percent. While Japan has in her vicinity major agricultural producers such as China and Australia, we have attached importance to our relations with the United States and have done our best not to reduce imports of agricultural products from the United States.

Now, because of a strong dollar, U.S. agricultural exports have been declining, but imports into Japan have been long increasing, and I hope you will give attention to this fact and readily appreciate the efforts we are making.

On the U.S. side, I sincerely hope that efforts will be made to redress the strong dollar situation, to reduce the federal budget deficit, and also make further efforts to increase imports into Japan of U.S. products. Thank you very much.

[Unidentified moderator] This concludes the press conference of Prime Minister Nakasone. Thank you very much.

REACTION TO NAKASONE PRESS CONFERENCE, USSR VISIT

Fujinami Comments

OW260545 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Concerning Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks made during his New York press conference early this morning--Japan time--that he may visit the Soviet Union, Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami told the press this morning that the possibility of Prime Minister Nakasone visiting the Soviet Union can be considered as another step in diplomatic efforts, after carefully watching the results of the U.S.-USSR summit talks slated for next month and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Japan scheduled for next January.

If the prime minister is to visit the Soviet Union, Fujinami said, we must make the upcoming Tokyo summit in May a success before the visit takes place. Thus, Fujinami indicated that Prime Minister Nakasone's Soviet visit, if it is to materialize, will come after the May Tokyo summit.

Ministry Sources 'Doubt' Trip

OW260515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may visit the Soviet Union but a Foreign Ministry source said Saturday the trip will have to depend on the Soviet attitude toward Japan. Prospects for the Nakasone trip will become clearer after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan in January next year, the source said. Shevardnadze will be the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan in 10 years. Japanese officials have expressed high hopes that his visit could lead to a breakthrough in Japanese-Soviet relations, which have been strained since the end of World War II because of a long-standing territorial dispute. However, other Foreign Ministry sources expressed doubt whether Nakasone should pay an official visit in view of the principle of diplomatic reciprocity.

No top Soviet leader has ever visited Japan, although several Japanese prime ministers have made official trips to Moscow, the latest being Kakuei Tanaka in 1973, they noted. Nakasone himself travelled to Moscow last March to attend the funeral service for previous Soviet party chief Konstantin Chernenko. Moreover, Foreign Ministry sources suggested that even if there is a breakthrough in bilateral ties, Japan should send its foreign minister to Moscow to cement relations before considering a prime ministerial trip. However, there is speculation in political circles that Nakasone may want to make a dramatic visit to the Soviet Union as a publicity stunt paving the way for a possible bid for another term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Nakasone's term as LDP president runs out in October 1986 and current party regulations forbid a third term. "It is all very showy," a top leader of the rival Fukuda faction in the LDP said, referring to the remark Nakasone made in his news conference in New York Friday that he may visit the Soviet Union. Without a breakthrough in the northern territory issue, the territorial dispute over a group of Russian-occupied islands off Hokkaido which divides Japan and the Soviet Union, it would be difficult for Nakasone to visit Moscow, he said.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON REAGAN-NAKASONE MEETING

OW260241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO -- Japan will try hard to solve pending trade issues in a series of subcabinet level negotiations beginning next week, following a Japan-U.S. summit meeting Friday in New York, government officials said Saturday. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed to fully cooperate in correcting the trade imbalance between the two countries and thus to fight mounting protectionist pressures especially in the U.S. Nakasone and Reagan vowed in New York that Japan and the United States will make further efforts to reduce the value of the dollar against the yen, a key factor behind the widening U.S. trade deficit, the officials said.

A senior Foreign Ministry official welcomed the agreement on currency exchange rates as the depreciation of the dollar could ward off criticism in the U.S. Congress about Japan's trade surplus with the U.S., which reached 37 billion dollars last year.

Next Monday, the two countries will start so-called MOSS (market-oriented, sector-selective) talks here in four fields -- telecommunications, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals, electronics and forest products. The aim of the talks is to improve access to Japanese markets for the U.S. and other countries. Japan is expected to shortly decide the extent of a reduction of tariffs on forest products -- an item of keen interest to the U.S. -- to meet the deadline set for the MOSS talks, government officials said.

Nakasone and Reagan reconfirmed in their New York talk that they aim to complete the negotiations by the end of this year. In another trade-related move, the two countries will meet next Tuesday here to discuss the possible deregulation of activities by foreign lawyers practicing in Japan. In mid-November, Japan will hold its first ministerial conference here with the European Community, expected to center on trade issues.

PRIME MINISTER URGES 'QUALITATIVE' DEFENSE BUILDUP

OW270410 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called Sunday for a qualitative defense buildup for Japan to defend itself. Nakasone, delivering a speech at an annual military parade at the Asaka training range north of Tokyo, said the world still remains unstable because of the Soviet military buildup and armed conflicts and tensions in the Middle East and Indochina. Japan, as a member of the free world, is required to promote a qualitative expansion of defense capabilities on the belief to defend own country on its own capability, Nakasone said. [sentence as received]

Nakasone, who is the supreme commander of the Self-Defense Forces, said not only defense but diplomatic efforts are necessary to maintain peace. Mentioning a series of meetings with world leaders in New York last week, the prime minister said he will continue those diplomatic efforts. Nakasone, flanked by Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato, later inspected a military parade and a formation flight of fighters.

NAKASONE REITERATES INTENTION TO VISIT MOSCOW

OW281034 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday reiterated his intention to visit the Soviet Union next year to exchange views on "various matters" with Soviet leaders. He told a meeting of leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and cabinet members that the northern territories issue concerning Japan's claim to Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido remained to be resolved but there were other issues that should be dealt with between the two nations.

As to the timing of visit, he said he would have to wait and see the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit in November and the Japan-Soviet foreign ministers' regular meeting in January next year. He said he might decide to ask Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to visit Moscow instead. Nakasone had announced his intention to visit the Soviet Union at a press conference in New York last week. He was in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

FUKUDA OPPOSES THIRD LDP TERM FOR NAKASONE

OW261323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Fukui, Oct 26 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Saturday he is opposed to a third term for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). His comment was in line with those of other "new leaders" of the LDP in opposing a third term for Nakasone as party president, a post which carries with it the premiership. Fukuda said it would be difficult to revise the party rule prohibiting a third straight term for its president.

Other party leaders have already voiced opposition to Nakasone's reelection on expiration of his present term as party president in October next year. They include Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido and Kiichi Miyazawa, chairman of the party's Executive Council.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DOWN FOR 2D STRAIGHT MONTH

OW280835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 28 KYODO -- Japan's industrial output in September fell 1.1 percent from the previous month after seasonal adjustments due largely to sluggish production in the electric machinery industry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said in a preliminary report Monday. It was the second straight month-to-month loss, following the 1.3 percent monthly setback for August. But the September mining and manufacturing index stood at 121.4 against 100 for 1980, up 3.5 percent from a year ago before seasonal adjustments.

MITI is predicting a 3.1 percent monthly advance in October and a 1.3 percent monthly loss in November on a separate forecast index. The nation's industrial output would continue a seesaw movement for some time, MITI officials said. Production in the electric machinery sector declined 4.3 percent from August for the third straight monthly loss, the first time in 10 years that there have been three consecutive monthly setbacks, the officials said.

September industrial shipments edged up adjusted 0.5 percent from the previous month, compared with the 1.9 percent monthly loss for August. The shipment index stood at 116.8 against 100 for 1980, up unadjusted 4.3 percent from a year ago. Shipments by the transport machinery sector advanced 7.0 percent from August but those of the electric machinery industry declined 1.9 percent.

Industrial inventories in September declined adjusted 1.2 percent from August but advanced unadjusted 8.1 percent from a year ago. The adjusted inventory index stood at 108.7 against 100 for 1980. The ratio of inventory to sales edged down 0.4 percent from August but rose 3.1 percent from a year ago.

REPORTAGE ON 430TH MAC MEETING IN PANMUNJOM

U.S. 'Wanton Violation' Hit

SK260128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The 430th MAC meeting is being held in Panmunjom. At the meeting, our side has lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side for its wanton violation of the Armistic Agreement and intensification of war preparations behind the scenes of North-South dialogue, and is calling the enemy side to account for this.

According to a statement of Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are walking along the road of aggravating a strained situation while accelerating war preparations which run counter to the tenor of the time when North-South dialogue has been held and our proposal for guaranteeing security in and withdrawing armaments from the area of the MAC Headquarters has been discussed in Panmunjom. This is, first of all, determined by the fact that the enemy is reorganizing the Armed Forces of South Korea.

The South Korean puppets have recently and frequently appeared at public gatherings and the front and have openly stirred up war, inciting confrontation with us. They have raved that a blow should be dealt to the so-called heart of the North and the strategic key area of the North should be neutralized. Timed to coincide with this, a so-called offensive strategy to attack us has been newly mapped out in South Korea and, in accordance with this, the overall operational combat plan has been reframed. In addition, the Armed Forces have been drastically augmented and have been reorganized into offensive-type forces. Special units, which can carry out commando operations in areas on our side, have been comprehensively organized and formed in all units of the South Korean puppet army. The number of the unit members has reached high as 180,000 men. Marine Corps combat forces, specializing in landing operations in areas on our side, and armored and tank units, needed to increase the speed of offensive operations, have been drastically increased.

What is more grave is that the total Armed Forces of South Korea have been deployed forward near the Military Demarcation Line so that they can turn to offensive operations at any moment. Countless units in rear areas, which are to be thrown into operational areas after war is launched, have been deployed forward in the front areas. As a result of this, the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and 80 or 90 percent of the South Korean puppet army have been deployed forward and massed in the combat areas near the Military Demarcation Line, and they are placed in the posture of being able to conduct offensive operations at any time.

These military moves of the enemy violate the basic spirit of the Armistice Agreement aimed at establishing a truce which guarantees a complete halt to all hostile and armed acts in Korea. The enemy's aggravation of tensions while accelerating war preparations behind the scenes of dialogue is also found in the fact that it has continually dragged weapons of massacre, including nuclear weapons, and numerous pieces of offensive military equipment into South Korea.

Not content with their current deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist have deployed 56 neutron bombs, known as the weapon of the devil in the 20th century, and have deployed nuclear backpacks, extremely small field-portable nuclear bombs, at U.S. troop bases near the Military Demarcation Line.

In the meantime, they are accelerating the introduction in South Korea of B-52 strategic bombers stationed at Guam Island and are maneuvering to introduce even medium-and long-range attack missiles, including cruise and Pershing II missiles.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to install one of the five space surveillance and tracking establishments, called an electronic telescopic space surveillance system, in Taegu, South Korea, as part of the so-called "star wars" program. All these facts clearly show how frantically the U.S. imperialists are pursuing their nuclear war adventure.

Such maneuvers of strengthening forces and of provoking a nuclear war by the enemy are a violent violation of the (?preamble) and Paragraph D of Item 13 of the Armistice Agreement. The enemies' intensification of tensions by accelerating war preparations is also evidenced by the fact that they frequently conduct war exercises for invading the northern half of the republic. Even after the conducting the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, aggressive and provocative war exercises, including general landing operations exercises, river-crossing exercises, exercises involving overcoming obstacles, paratroop exercises, (?pecial orces) general exercises, and biological and chemical warfare exercises, are being conducted almost every day in South Korea. All these facts practically show that the enemy side is accelerating preparations in earnest for aggression with the northern half of the republic as the objective point of its attack. Such war exercise rackets by the enemy are a violation of the (?Preamble), Item 12, and Paragraphs C and D of Item 13 of the Armistice Agreement.

The enemy's intensification of tensions by accelerating war preparations behind the curtain of dialogue is also evidenced by the fact that they continuously commit various acts of military provocation against us. The U.S. imperialists continuously infiltrate SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into our territorial airspace. The number of air espionage acts by SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes amounts to some 110 from the beginning of this year to 18 October. The South Korean puppet forces are continuously committing acts of provocation against us in the Demilitarized Zone. The number of criminal acts committed by the enemy side in the Demilitarized Zone amounts to some 15,700 since the beginning of this year to 18 October. The enemy's acts of military provocation are a violation of Items 6, 12, 14, and 16 of the Armistice Agreement. Because of such maneuvers committed by the enemy behind the curtain of dialogue, the situation in our country is tense. Strongly protesting this, the senior member of our side made a strong demand to the enemy side for an immediate end to such maneuvers. The meeting continues.

Delegate on 'Spy Boat' Charges

SK261012 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpt] In the 26 October MAC meeting, the enemy maneuvered to try to link the so-called incident of the infiltration of an armed spy boat with us. The senior member of our side said that the so-called incident of the infiltration of an armed spy boat noisily burbled about by the enemy is a fabricated drama from start to finish and has nothing to do with us. He continued: Fabrication is the enemy's hackneyed trick. In particular, the South Korean puppets have denounced us by fabricating incidents whenever dialogue for reunification was opened and an atmosphere for easing of tension was provided. In 1983 alone, the South Korean puppets fabricated a so-called incident of the infiltration of armed boats three times.

What kind of incidents were these incidents of the infiltration of armed boats? The incident of the infiltration that allegedly took place in the sea off Wolsong on 5 August was nothing but a fabricated incident, with the bodies of innocent South Korean people beaten to death made to appear to be infiltrators and some antiques collected from the storage vaults of the South Korean National Security Planning Agency presented as evidence.

As for the 13 August incident, the South Korean puppets attacked and sunk our peaceful fishing vessel Pungson in the high seas some 230 miles off Ullung Island, and then committed the brigandish and piratical act of murdering many fishermen. After this they fabricated it as an incident of the infiltration of an armed spy boat. The current incident of the infiltration of an armed spy boat is nothing but a continuation of the fabricated drama that the South Korean puppets fabricate whenever they find the situation at home and abroad unfavorable to them.

Dialogue and visits are being conducted between the North and South and a discussion has just begun for the relaxation of tension thanks to our proposal.

The anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment is increasing every day among the South Korean people and students, and voices demanding reunification and democracy are being further enhanced. At this very time, what do the enemies need? They must be in need of a shocking incident with which they can pour cold water over the North-South dialogue for reunification and can check the advance toward solid peace.

The fact that the South Korean puppets are denouncing us by fabricating a so-called incident of sinking an armed spy boat is part of premeditated maneuvers aimed at creating artificial obstacles to North-South dialogue, which has been realized after a long time, and at aggravating tension. This is more clearly evidenced by the fact that as soon as they fabricated this incident, they raved about a camouflaged peace offensive, vigilance against communists, and so forth, linking them with North-South dialogue. Thus, they incited the spirit of confrontation.

Our side's senior member said that we pay serious attention to and denounce the fact that the enemies have fabricated a slanderous incident and are loudly talking about this incident to hinder the progress in North-South dialogue and to create obstacles to taking measures for relaxing tensions.

Pointing out that smears and slanderous acts against the other side and war provocation maneuvers are not suitable to, and have nothing to do with, dialogue, our side's senior member said that if the enemies are truly interested in easing tension on the Korean peninsula and in North-South dialogue, they should stop acts of groundlessly criticizing by fabricating an incident, running counter to the demands of the Armistice Agreement, and aggravating tensions while staging war provocation maneuvers, and should respond to our initiatives aimed at easing tensions.

ESPIONAGE AGENT DISPATCHED BY SOUTH ARRESTED

SK281115 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A hired espionage agent dispatched by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges has been arrested. The DPRK organ involved has announced the arrest of an espionage agent, Kim Po-Kyom, whom the South Korean puppets recently infiltrated into the Northern half of the republic for the purposes of terrorist and assassination activities and military intelligence collection.

The espionage agent Kil Po-kyom is 43 years old. His place of birth is Kimhae city, South Kyongsang Province. His present address is Pongchon 3-dong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul. He served in the South Korean puppet army as an instructor of taekwondo for a long period of time. After being discharged from the Army, he operated a taekwondo gymnasium and a taxi company in Seoul. In September 1984, he was picked up as an espionage agent by the puppet Security Planning Agency.

Kim Po-kyong made the following confessions as to his motivation for becoming an espionage agent of the puppet Security Planning

The reason the Security Planning Agency picked me as an espionage agent was that, in light of my past careers, the agency believed that I was a qualified person whom it could infiltrate into the North immediately without conducting protracted training. Yi Ung-sam, my intelligence officer, also admitted this.

Kim Po-kyom received taekwondo training as early as in his middle school days in 1954. Since he was drafted into the puppet army in June 1962, Kim Po-kyom had served as member of the taekwondo corps and as an taekwondo instructor at the puppet army headquarters for 7 years. In particular, he was sent to South Vietnam in May 1965 as a member of the taekwondo instructors group of the puppet army, and received special training there, including night assault training and close combat training, for 2 months. After discharge from the puppet army, he operated a taekwondo gymnasium in Seoul, where he taught taekwondo to youths and students. Later, he operated a taxi company in Seoul. Finding that he had such careers in the past, the puppet Security Planning Agency recruited him as an espionage agent through appeasement, deception, threats, and blackmail.

Kim Po-kyom made the following confessions regarding this: I sealed a document with my thumb after listening to the puppet Security Planning Agency's promise that if I infiltrated into the North even once and successfully accomplished my mission, I could be a millionaire at a stroke. At that time, my intelligence officer threatened me, saying that if I refused, I would be killed. Thus, I began to receive detailed education and training necessary for an agent's activities at a secret location in Kwanak-ku, Seoul, under the supervision of my intelligence officer, Yi Ung-sam, beginning from 28 September 1984. At that time, I first received education on the general situation of the North, including the terrain in the DMZ area and Pyongyang City. Later, I received special on-the-spot familiarization training on the terrain and features of the DMZ area, and training in eliminating mine fields and wire entanglements in the area. In addition, I received special training in assassinating cadres in the North. For example, I received training in aiming a pistol at a moving vehicle. At the same time, I received weapons-firing training, using ammunition, in the basement of a secret location in Kwanak-ku, Seoul. I also received training in blowing up a bridge when a vehicle is crossing over it.

Saying that after receiving this training, he received actual practice in killing people, Kim Po-kyom confessed the following: I went to a firing range located at an area 15 km south of Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, on many occasions, and there received training in terrorism and assassination by shooting, with a silencer-equipped pistol, cripples, insane persons, criminals sentenced to death, or political prisoners who had been brought from the homes for the elderly, orphanages, and prisons in South Korea. Then, I brought their bodies to a dissecting room and dissected them. I even received training in personally observing their wounds.

Kim Po-kyom said that after completing the course of education and training required for espionage activities, he was assigned missions to be fulfilled after infiltrating into the Northern half of the Republic from the pertinent intelligence officer, Yi Ung-sam. The detailed missions he confessed to are as follows: First, my mission was to carry out terrorism against the cadres of the North. For this, I was to work as a car driver in Pyongyang after crossing the armistice line, pretending to be a voluntary defector to the North. I was then to organize a terrorist spy group after winning trust, and, if I found the opportunity, I was to rob the soldiers and security personnel of their weapons, taking advantage the crowds of people gathered at night in public places, including restaurants, theaters, and other facilities. Next, after finding out the times that cadres went to the office and returned home, as well as the locations of their houses, I was to carry out terrorism against them, concealing myself in quiet areas along roads, when they returned home late at night.

In the event that I was sent to a farm, a mine, or a mining village, I was to steal explosives and plant them under a bridge, on the portions where car wheels touch the surface, to go off when the core members passed over the spot returning from the central organizations.

Second, in the event that I could infiltrate into an important organization by taking advantage of taekwondo techniques, I was to collect detailed data and material on the members of the organization within a period from 3 months to 1 year, and then return home.

The following method of communicating with headquarters was used: In the event that I could not report personally, I was to submit reports through those who went to third countries, including members of sports delegations or other delegations. My code in contacting the new liaison personnel sent from Seoul was KBK 2.

After receiving such spy missions, Kim Po-kyom met with Kim Sok-kyu, assignment officer of the puppet Security Planning Agency, at 1900 on the evening of 12 August for the last time. At that meeting, his missions were again confirmed. Kim said: I was then invited to a dinner, and was given a glass of wine to wish me success.

The spy Kim Po-kyom continued to confess as follows: At around 1400 on 13 August, I approached to a point 20 meters from the South side's area of the armistice line, riding in a closed vehicle with assignment officer Kim Sok-kyu and intelligence officer Yi Ung-sam, after leaving a hideout of the Security Planning Agency in Kwanak-ku. At that point, I listened to what my assignment officer said about the matters I should pay attention to while crossing the armistice line, and infiltrated into the area of the North, crossing the armistice line at around 1600. However, I was immediately arrested by the soldiers of the KPA who were on guard duty in the area of the armistice line. I pretended to be a (?merchant) who voluntarily came to the North, longing for it, but my identity was disclosed. Thus, I had to frankly confess the truth.

Making public the content of the confession of spy Kim Po-kyom, our organization concerned sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for attempting to continuously infiltrate spies into the Northern half of the republic through the Military Demarcation Line, the East and West coasts, and third countries for the purpose of carrying out espionage activities and terrorist and assassination acts, at the same time that they are staging anticommunist and antirepublic maneuvers more viciously than ever before. Our organization concerned warned that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges should clearly realize that they can never harm our dignified republic and precious socialist gains with any scheme.

SOUTH'S PRIME MINISTER NO 'COLD-SHOULDERED' AT UN

SK241523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet prime minister was cold-shouldered on October 21 when he stood on the rostrum of the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations which was being held at the U.N. building from October 14. Before his speech, the South Korean puppets made prior preparations by sending to the conference room tens of hirelings including those working at the local "mission" and reporters and even filled the observers' seats with a hand-clapping group composed of wives of other riffraffs active the

But, when the puppet prime minister began his speech on the rostrum, the delegates of about 50 countries including the Soviet Union and China walked out together with the working personnel, leaving the seats of more than 70 countries vacant. Even the U.N. secretary general rose up and quit the platform. At his wit's end in face of this unexpected situation, the puppet prime minister mumbled in foreign language something incoherent in his tirade, causing the chief of protocol of the U.N. Secretariat to warn him three times that it was past time. When the puppet prime minister concluded his speech, the puppets took him to the lobby expecting "congratulations" from other countries as pre-arranged. But he was "congratulated" only by three countries. Thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture by this collective rejection previously unknown in the U.N. arena, the puppet prime minister and his vassals vanished from the U.N. building posthaste.

KIM YONG-NAM INTERVIEWED BY KYODO REPORTER AT UN

SK261043 Pyongyang KONA in English 1019 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of our country Kim Yong-nam had an interview on October 21 in New York with a Japanese KYODO correspondent, according to a report. At the interview, he explained the DPRK's fair and aboveboard proposal for national reunification and her principled stand toward North-South dialogue and exposed the South Korean puppet clique's splittist moves.

Pointing to the speech made by the puppet prime minister at a meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, he said: It was rude utterances violating and mocking the Charter and idea of the United Nations. Noting that it has long been brought to full light as a stark historical fact that the South Korean puppet clique itself provoked the war in Korea and authored the "Burma incident," he exposed and criticized the puppet prime minister for resorting to the old game of shifting the responsibility for their criminal acts onto us, like a thief crying "stop thief." He noted that the clamouring of the puppet prime minister about "separate entry" of South Korea into the United Nations was a scheme to have the creation of "two Koreas" legalized internationally. Recalling that the puppet prime minister refused to meet vice-president of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, he stressed: This self-exposed that the South Korean side's talk about "unification" and "dialogue" was a mere deception and its real intention is to rupture the dialogue and perpetuate the division.

The "spy ship incident" brought forward this time by the puppet clique is not the first one rigged up by it. This is a habitual trick employed by the puppet clique to rupture the North-South dialogue each time it took place and suppress the South Korean people.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on October 22 had an interview with a reporter of overseas news department of the U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST.

PAK SONG-CHOL, KIM YONG-NAM HOLD UN MEETINGS

Pak Meets Nicaragua's Ortega

SK250554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-Chol, a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 22 met Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra in New York, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. The Nicaraguan president expressed thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his heartfelt and warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan Government and people express deep thanks to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il for their firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle, he said. He emphasized: Nicaragua fully supports and will continue to support the stand of the DPRK for national reunification. He bitterly denounced the South Korean puppet clique's splittist moves. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets Madagascar President

SK260555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 22 met Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka at the U.N. headquarters. The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Malagasy president. President Ratsiraka expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to transmit his heartfelt and warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He said he was deeply impressed by his recent visit to Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets Pakistani President

SK260601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 22 met Pakistan President Ziaul Haq at the U.N. Headquarters. The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Pakistan president. President Haq expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to transmit his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song. Referring to the North-South dialogue, he expressed his hope for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets PRC Premier

SK260603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 23 met Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, at the U.N. headquarters, according to a report. On the occasion the special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Chairman Deng Xiaoping, President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to transmit heartfelt and warm greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Referring to the Korean question, he said China opposed the "admission to the United Nations" of South Korea and had no relations with it. China always supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed.

He said he deemed it the greatest joy that the Korean people have achieved big successes in politics, economy and various other domains under the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea. The conversation proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Meets Counterparts

SK261028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK Kim Yong-nam staying in New York on October 18 met Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the U.N. Headquarters, according to a report. On October 22 he met Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, at the U.N. Headquarters. On the same day he met Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Equatorial Guinea Marcelino Nguema Onguene, Foreign Minister of Finland Vayrynen, Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Goshu Wolde, Minister of Foreign Relations of Angola Afonso Van-Dunem and Minister for External Relations of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chissano. Views were exchanged on questions of common concern.

Pak Meets USSR Foreign Minister

SK270930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0916 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, special envoy of the Government of the Soviet Union, on October 24 in New York, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed to him the greetings of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il addressed to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Expressing deep thanks for this, the foreign minister asked the special envoy to transmit the greetings and best wishes of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The special envoy extended support to and solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle to prevent a new world war, thermonuclear war in particular, and defend peace and security of the world. The Soviet foreign minister reaffirmed that the Soviet party and government would in the future, too, firmly support the righteous struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. The talk proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Meets Guyanese, Angolan Heads

SK270956 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, separately met on October 23 and 24 in New York with Guyanese President H. Desmond Hoyte and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the presidents. They expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to transmit their heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. They extended full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. They also voiced active support to the DPRK's proposal that the 1988 Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South.

Mugabe, Gandhi

SK271002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, separately met on October 23 in New York with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the prime ministers.

The prime ministers expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to transmit their heartfelt, warm greeting to President Kim Il-song. Conversations proceeded in a friendly and open atmosphere.

Meets East European Leaders

SK271005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, separately met in New York over October 22 and 24 with Radovan Vlahkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Mitko Grigorov, vice-president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; and Gerald Goetting, vice-chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of the President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the party and state leaders of those countries.

They expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean party, government and people for Korea's reunification. Conversations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Return Home

SK271406 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK, returned today by plane after attending the meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, and others also returned to the country together with the president's special envoy. They were met at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice President Yi Chong-ok, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, Secretary Ho Chong-suk, and functionaries concerned. Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country Nikolay Shubnikov was also present at the airport.

The special envoy and his party left New York on 25 October by plane. They made a stopover in Moscow on 26 October on their way home. The special envoy and his party were met and seen off at the airport there by Arnol'd Ryutel', deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; functionaries concerned; and Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON CHINESE VOLUNTEERS COMMENTARY

WPK, Others Lay Wreaths

SK260015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central bodies, working people's organizations, friendship organizations, party and power, administrative and economic bodies of Pyongyang municipality laid wreaths before the Friendship Tower on October 25 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean war.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan and O Kuk-yol, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and Chairman of the Central Committee of Friendship Association; Yi Song-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; and other officials concerned.

Also present were the members of the Chinese party and government delegation led by Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, the Chinese people's friendship delegation, the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, the delegation of heroes of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and other Chinese delegations and guests visiting Korea to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war and Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army was lined up before the Friendship Tower. After the band played the national anthems of China and Korea, a wreath was placed in joint name of the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council amid the wreath-laying music.

Then, wreaths were laid in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Power Industry, the Ministry of Railways, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs, the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee the WPK and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm and the Mao Zedong Class of the Pyongyang Surgical College.

The attendants observed silent tributes to the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers who laid down their lives in heroic battles in the sacred war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean People. They went round the Friendship Tower. Then followed a march-past of the guard of honor of the Korean People's Army. Working people in Pyongyang also laid bunches of flowers before the Friendship Tower.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Security Group

SK260547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok on October 25 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security headed by its Vice-Minister Tao Siju which has come to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war. Present there was Kwak Po-kyong, vice-minister of public security.

Wreaths at Zhou Enlai Statue

SK260551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The party, power, administration and economic bodies, public organisations and units of the Korean People's Army in South Hamgyong Province on October 25 placed wreaths at the bronze statue of Zhou Enlai in the Hungnam fertilizer complex on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Son Hyon-mo, vice-chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; generals of the Korean People's army, other officials concerned and working people and People's Army soldiers in Hamhung.

Reception for Jilin Group

SK260605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0548 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The Yanggang Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee gave a reception on the evening of October 25 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war. Invited to the reception were the Jilin provincial people's friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Jinshan, deputy governor of the Jilin provincial people's government, now on a visit to Yanggang Province, and various other Chinese delegations. Present there were Chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Kim Yong-tok, Secretary of the Yanggang Province Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Choe Chang-ho and other officials concerned. The reception was addressed by Chairman Kim Yong-tok and head of the delegation Wang Jinshan.

Groups Visit Cemeteries

SK260615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0600 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of China headed by Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, the Chinese People's Friendship delegation, the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and the delegation of heroes of the former Chinese People's Volunteers which are visiting our country on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war laid wreaths on October 25 at a cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang and the liaison office of the SPV to the Military Armistice Commission placed wreaths yesterday in joint name at the above-mentioned cemetery and a cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang. Yesterday the Central Committee of the Federation of Chinese Residents in Korea laid a wreath at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang. Yesterday the Jilin provincial people's friendship delegation of China on a visit to Chagang Province presented a wreath at a cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Kanggye City. And the Liaoning provincial people's friendship delegation of China and the Dandong City people's friendship delegation of China which are visiting North Pyongan Province laid wreaths at a cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV in Yongchon County.

Wreaths Laid at Mt Taesong

SK260623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0603 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The Chinese party and government delegation headed by Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, which has come to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war, placed a wreath on October 25 at the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Kim Hwan and O Kuk-yol, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up at the cemetery. After the band played the national anthems of our country and China, the guests laid a wreath at the cemetery amid the playing of wreath-laying music. The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who dedicated their lives to the sacred cause of the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people. Then followed a march-past of the guard of honor of the Korean People's Army. The guests went round the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs. Head of the delegation Li Peng wrote in the visitors' book "undying will be fallen revolutionary fighters of Korea". Yesterday the Chinese people's friendship delegation, the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and other Chinese delegations also laid wreaths at the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong.

Kim Il-song, Li Peng Group Meet

SK261059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 26 received the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, visiting our country on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war. Present there were members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Hwan and O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee and First Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was also present there. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

UNC PROTESTS DPRK 'SPY BOAT' INFILTRATION

SK260740 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command Saturday filed a protest with the North Korean commission against the recent intrusion of an armed North Korean spy boat into South Korean waters off the coast of Pusan. The protest was lodged in the 430th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission here.

Rear Adm. Charles Horne III, senior commission member, said that the infiltration of the North Korean boat into South Korean waters was not only a futile military provocation but also an obvious violation of the Armistice Agreement. South Korean Navy ships sank the espionage boat in an exchange of gunfire off the coast of the southern port city of Pusan before dawn last Sunday. South Korea later collected 10 pieces of equipment that the North Koreans had planned to use in their busted spy mission.

Horne called on the North Korean side to help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula by abandoning its policy of staging military provocations against the South. "North Korea is under an obligation to take measures to prevent such an incident from recurring," Horne said.

In response, the senior North Korean commission member, Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho, asserted that the spy boat incident was a total fabrication, which had nothing to do with the North.

FRANCE REASSIGNS LIAISON OFFICER TO UN COMMAND

SK280911 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (OANA-YONHAP) -- After a 20-year absence from the United Nations Command (UNC) forces here, France has assigned a liaison officer to the command. Lt. Col. Jacques Vernet, military attache to the French Embassy in Seoul, said Monday that he had been assigned to serve concurrently as French liaison officer to the UNC Headquarters here, effective Oct. 16.

The French Marine Corps lieutenant colonel attended the 430th Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meeting, held at the truce village of Panmunjom, on Saturday.

According to the UNC announcement, France has reassigned another liaison officer, Navy Capt. Jean Pierre Vidal, to the UNC rear headquarters in Tokyo. Liaison officers from France were last assigned to the UNC Headquarters here in 1965 and to the UNC rear headquarters in Tokyo in 1978. The French Battalion Corree was sent to Korea on Aug. 25, 1950, to participate in the UNC's repelling of North Korean forces from South Korea. Only six of the 16 countries that sent combat and support units to the peninsula during the Korean war (1950-53) had remained with the UNC before France rejoined the command. The six nations that have stayed with the UNC since the war are the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, Thailand and the Philippines.

NEW ENVOY TO U.S. VIEWS SUPPORT FOR UN ENTRY

SK280413 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Kim Kyong-won, South Korea's new ambassador to the United States, said that the 40th U.N. General Assembly Session gave South Korea a good opportunity to explain its peaceful unification policy to non-aligned countries, as well as its allies. Kim, who attended the special U.N. General Assembly meeting as Korean ambassador to the United Nations, was recently appointed as ambassador to the United States. He returned to Korea from New York on Sunday.

Upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport, Kim said that many U.N. member-countries supported Seoul's view that its entry into the the world organization would be a significant step toward peacefully resolving the Korean problem. Many leaders of non-aligned Third World countries also expressed an understanding of Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong's address, which emphasized the importance of continuing inter-Korean dialogue and improving of relations between South Korea and the superpowers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan. The Third World leaders considered No's suggestion to be "realistic and reasonable," he said.

Kim said it was regrettable that the General Assembly failed to adopt a resolution supporting among other points South Korea's admission into the United Nations under the principle of universality. Although the General Assembly had been scheduled to adopt the resolution, United States and some Arab nations disagreed over certain points in the draft version, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinian Liberation Organization. That disagreement made the adoption of the resolution impossible, he explained.

He said that the international atmosphere for Seoul's entry into the United Nations is very favorable. The section on universality was included in the draft resolution without any resistance from the more than 100 countries that participated in the drafting process. Kim is scheduled to leave for Washington in mid-November to assume his new position.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BLAMED FOR NON-U.S. SUPPORT

SK260025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is being driven into a corner for what may be called a failure to grasp the true intention of its closest ally -- the United States. The ministry was hardest hit Friday when it learned that the 40th U.N. General Assembly commemorative meeting on Thursday did not adopt a declaration in which the universality of U.N. membership was expected to be reaffirmed. The news that the United States was responsible for the failure to issue the 28-point declaration brought forth another chill to the ministry.

Due to unsatisfactory communication, local media reported that the declaration was issued while in fact a debate was going on between the United States and other members on its contents. After months of lobbying activities in the U.N. circle, particularly with the drafting committee, the ministry had been almost confident of the adoption of the declaration in the 40th UNGA. The declaration, if adopted, was to improve the international climate for Korea's entry into the United Nations.

Until the last minute, ministry officials anticipated the adoption of the declaration. The U.S. support rendered during Korea's efforts to include the universality phrase in the declaration backed up the wishful thinking. It was learned, however, that the United States had worked against the declaration on the ground that, among other things, the draft favored the PLO side over the Palestinian issue. Now blame is directed to the Foreign Ministry.

"This kind of incident will surely raise public doubts to the government's assurance that Seoul and Washington are conducting close consultations on important matters and that the two sides are in strict accord on those matters," a critic said.

NO GREETINGS PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG AT REAGAN RECEPTION

SK261318 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Oct 85 p 4

[Excerpts] While attending a reception hosted by President Reagan, Prime Minister No exchanged greetings with prime minister of Communist China Zhao Ziyang.

Upon seeing Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister No approached him, to shake hands, and said: I am from Seoul. I am glad to meet you. I hope that the relations between our two countries will be good. Zhao only smiled and said: "I am glad to meet you."

DJP CHAIRMAN, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS TRADE ISSUES

SK251230 Seoul YONHAP in English 1227 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party, Friday exchanged views with U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker on recent trade friction between Seoul and Washington, triggered by U.S. protectionism and pressure to open Korean market wider to American goods.

At a luncheon meeting at the Plaza Hotel here, No expressed concern that the American pressure might affect the Korean politics as well as the economy, a party source said. If the United States ignores the reality of Korea and tries to gain "small profit" out of mere economic calculations, it might suffer a "big loss," the source quoted No as saying.

Walker said Korea could lose billions of dollars in trade deficit if it closed its market to U.S. products, while the loss to take place by the opening of its market would amount only one billion dollars, the source said. The U.S. ambassador also said that the trade issue would not affect the security cooperation between the two countries.

TRADE MINISTER, ASSEMBLY ON TRADE TIES WITH U.S.

SK262328 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 85 p 1, 2

[Text] Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho said yesterday that the government has not completely ruled out the possibility of taking retaliatory measures against the U.S. trade pressure. Kum said that the government, however, will try to settle the Korea-U.S. trade issue through negotiations. The minister made it clear that pursuing negotiations in a sincere manner is more desirable than taking retaliatory measures. The government will at the same time undertake its import liberalization policy on a gradual basis, he said.

Kum was responding to a question raised by Rep. Yum Kil-chung of the Democratic Justice Party, who demanded that the government suspend imports of American agricultural produce to counter the U.S. pressure. Yum was one of the three legislators who took the floor to question the government on economic affairs. The other two interpellators were Rep. Choe Nak-do of the New Korea Democratic Party and Rep. Ko Kwi-nam of the DJP.

The Assembly wound up 11 days of interpellation yesterday afternoon and will elect a vice speaker, a post given to the main opposition party, and the chairman of the Steering Committee tomorrow. The Assembly will embark upon committee sessions Tuesday.

Meanwhile, floor leaders of the three major political parties, the ruling DJP, major opposition NKDP [National Korean Democratic Party] and the minor opposition KNP, met early in the day. In the meeting they agreed on the Assembly schedule until Dec. 12.

Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said that the government will cope flexibly with the U.S. demand for more access of American goods and services to Korean markets. The government will not seek an emotional confrontation with the United States but will endeavor to resolve the trade issue through mutual understanding and persuasion, Sin said.

He also said that the government expects the nation will be able to sponsor the 1988 Seoul Olympics without losing money. The government will get an estimated 274.4 billion won from the sale of TV rights to the Games, 109.4 billion won less than originally expected, he said. Sin said that the government will earn more than 50 billion won by selling commemorative coins and 60 billion won from commemorative insignias, compensating for the shortfall in the sales of TV rights.

Rep. Yum asserted that the advancement of agricultural industry is a prerequisite to developing an advanced fatherland. The 47-year-old lawmaker said a firm basis of agriculture is a necessary condition for continued promotion of the nation's exports. The DJP politician also suggested that value added tax imposed on farming and fishing produce be abolished.

Rep. Choe insisted that the government receive consent of the National Assembly in deciding the rice price. He asserted that the government should stop setting the price on its own.

Rep. Ko blames the government in part for Washington's ever-increasing demand for the opening of Korean markets. The ruling party lawmaker criticized the government for its weak diplomatic efforts to counter mounting pressure for market-opening from the American side. The 51-year-old politician demanded to hear of the government policy to achieve self-sufficiency and construct a stable economic base.

IMPORT LIBERALIZATION PLAN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

K260011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to review its overall market-opening plan to effectively counter the heavy pressure from the United States to open the Korean market wider to American goods.

As an initial step, it will postpone indefinitely the import liberalization plan, due to be announced late next week. Such a decision came amid mounting criticism here of the current U.S. protectionist move.

"We see no reason why Korea should carry out its import liberalization plan as scheduled in the midst of the rising foreign protectionism, particularly in the United States," a government official complained.

Originally, the Economic Planning Board was scheduled to call into session the Industrial Policy Screening Committee yesterday to announce the trade plan, highlighted by the import liberalization of 309 items including nylon carpet and auto parts effective next year and of 300-plus items including video tape recorders (VTRs) during 1987-88. However, the meeting was canceled amid reports that the U.S. Commerce Department had decided to clamp a uniform 64.81 percent antidumping charge on Korean-made photo albums.

The source noted that the government had delivered its import liberalization plan over the coming years to the U.S. Government through an "official channel." However, the U.S. Administration expressed dissatisfaction with Korea's plan, calling for Korea to further speed up the market-opened measures. It is one-sided and unfair that the United States has singled out Korea as the target of a barrage of protectionist measures, completely ignoring Korea's position in the international market, the official argued.

The trade negotiations between Korea and the United States to tackle with such knotty issues can be resumed in the near future if the U.S. Administration makes proper efforts to understand Korea's specific situation, he added.

He then stressed that the postponement of the import liberalization plan announcement this time does not necessarily mean that Korea has given up its original market-opening timetable or retreated from import liberalization efforts.

U.S. TRADE PRESSURE, GOVERNMENT RULING 'UNFAIR'

SK262323 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Unfair Trade Pressure"]

[Text] The U.S. pressure to open up Korean markets, conspicuously accelerated in the past two months, has dumbfounded the Korean people. The pressure being made in the cause of "fair" trade is indeed of questionable fairness.

Especially stunning was the U.S. Commerce Department's final decision Wednesday to slap a uniform 64.81 percent antidumping charge on imports of Korea-made photograph albums. In its preliminary ruling in June, the department imposed only a 4.04 percent antidumping margin. First, we can't understand the final rate being as much as 16 times higher than the preliminary one. The department is said to have made the final ruling without due investigation in the face of the American album industry's pressure. It may be understandable that the domestic industries of the United States are nervous about their foreign competitors amidst America's trade deficit. In actuality, however, it must be noted that the strong U.S. dollar has been largely responsible for that economic trouble.

Such being the case, it is unfair for the United States to pursue retaliatory measures against its foreign trade partners to bail itself out of the hardship. Worse yet, Korea has been singled out as the target of a barrage of U.S. protectionist steps. We can find little ground to refuse the suspicion harbored by some Koreans that Korea has been selected as a scapegoat for the United States. For the Korean people -- who have long regarded America as the staunchest of allies maintaining a special relationship with their country -- the recent wave of harsh U.S. pressure has, for that reason in particular, come as a great shock.

In fact, the deficit the United States has been suffering in trade with Korea -- a phenomenon of only the past few years -- is not so great as to require such "cruel" retaliation as so put by some. The amount is less than one-tenth of Japan's surplus in trade with America. What is more, trade between Korea and the United States can be balanced off if an allowance is made for Korea's purchase of U.S. weapons with U.S.-supplied military sales credits.

Korea, despite its huge foreign indebtedness, is now spending about 6 percent of its GNP for its security that also, undeniably, serves that of Free World allies, including America.

Herein lies the reason both Korea and the United States should see their trade relations from the broader perspective of diplomatic, security and economic interests. We are anxious to see that no strains arise in such relations between Seoul and Washington because of the present trade friction. The United States should keep its policies consistent with sustaining its status as world leader. It might suffer a "big loss" if it is obsessed with pursuing "small profits."

CHON SAYS NORTH CREATING 'ATMOSPHERE OF WAR'

SK230930 Seoul YONHAP in English 0924 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that North Korea is creating an atmosphere of war on the Korean peninsula. Pyongyang has prepared to launch another war, he said, through the introduction of a number of Soviet-built MIG-23 fighters, which can raid Seoul in a few minutes. Chon made the remarks in a meeting reviewing the "Ulchi '85 exercise," a civil defense drill held in mid-August to evaluate South Korea's defense preparedness. The president said that all public officials should fully recognize the seriousness of the situation on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, the Ulchi drill should simulate a real war situation and the procedures involved in the exercises should be applicable to a real emergency, he said. The Ulchi drill helped South Korea to review and to improve its preparations against war, Chon added. He said that the government should improve the shortcomings that were exposed during the exercise.

KIM TAE-CHUNG, AIDES REVIEW NKDP ACTIVITIES

SK240213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Oct 85 p 4

[From the Column "Out and About"]

[Text] As the powerful boss of a major NKDP [National Korean Democratic Party] faction, Kim Tae-chung yesterday reviewed the activities of the main opposition party at the current regular Assembly session with some of the key party officials belonging to his faction. Vice presidents Yi Chung-chae, No Sung-hwan and Yang Sun-chik and vice floor leader Sin Sun-pom and Yu Chun-sang of the NKDP were among those present at the meeting with Kim over lunch at a Seoul hotel. Political observers speculated that they might have discussed such pending issues as the possible joining of the party by Kim Yong-sam and the controversial nomination of a candidate for the position of a vice speaker yet to be filled by a party lawmaker.

PRC, USSR, E. EUROPEANS IN HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

SK261312 Seoul YONHAP in English 1301 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Li Zhuanfen of China scored 14 goals to beat Yugoslavia 37-26 in the main game of the fifth world women's junior handball championship held at Seoul's Chamsil gymnasium Saturday afternoon. The halftime score was 18-13 in favor of China. Also in the games Saturday, Romania overplayed West Germany 25-20, Poland defeated France 24-11, and Korea beat Japan 28-17. The Soviet Union overwhelmed Denmark 28-19 and Norway beat East Germany 25-19. In the consolation match Saturday, Austria beat Spain 16-10. Meanwhile, most valuable player (MVP) award will be given to the player who collects the highest number of assists and goals, excluding penalty throws. After a six-day preliminary that ended Thursday, Romania's Laszlo Estera led with 12 assists and 11 goals, followed by Sung Kyung-hwa of Korea with nine assists and 12 goals and Miklushite Aushrele of the Soviet Union with three assists and 14 goals. The main round continues until Saturday and the final will be held Wednesday.

PRACHEACHON CRITICIZES REAGAN UN SPEECH

BK261256 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 26 -- The bi-weekly PRACHEACHON (people) hails the statement of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty as an important event in international political life, a major contribution to peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. In a commentary in its current issue, the paper of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea says the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, faced with the great tension created by U.S. imperialism are calling on the people of the whole world to do every thing to ward off a nuclear war in order to preserve the existence of mankind. Referring to the stand taken by the Warsaw member countries on conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the paper says it is inspired by the socialist countries' common policy for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The paper, on the other hand, points out that the Reagan administration is leaving no stone unturned to intensify the arms race while obstinately refusing to discuss space armament. The paper strongly criticizes the "three-step peace process" recently introduced by the U.S. President at the 40th U.N. General Assembly for solving regional conflicts including those in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. "Reagans' proposal is only a cover to hide the perfidy of the United States and a move to seek support for him at his forthcoming meeting with Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev in Geneva," the paper remarks.

The paper continues by voicing full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Treaty. "The People's Revolutionary Party and the entire people of Kampuchea are completely for the just stand of the Warsaw member countries. Together with all other peace-loving people in the world, we demand that the Reagan administration put a stop to the dangerous arms race and positively respond to the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." the paper concludes.

PRACHEACHON COMMENTS ON DK SEAT AT UN

BK221519 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1138 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 22 -- The United Nations, yielding to pressure by Washington and other reactionary circles, has for seven years now continued an erroneous course by giving the Kampuchean seat to a putrifying political corpse -- the universally condemned criminals of "Democratic Kampuchea" -- comments PRACHEACHON (people) in its latest issue.

The paper of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea goes on: "At its current 40th General Assembly, the U.N. made another deplorable error by again allowing the loathsome criminals -- the decaying political corpse of "Democratic Kampuchea" -- to illegally take the seat of Kampuchea and by putting the so-called "Kampuchea issue" on its agenda. This was but another absurd act running counter to the U.N. Charter, and to the Kampuchea people's right to self-determination. It was a grave insult to the over 3 million innocent Kampuchean barbarously massacred by the genocidal Pol Potists, Henchmen of the Beijing expansionists. The Government of the Participation of the PRK -- the sole genuine, legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people -- would be gross interference with Kampuchea [words indistinct] would be regarded as null and void.[sentence as received]

"We earnestly demand," the paper continues, "that the genocidal Pol Pot clique under the sign-board of 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' be immediately expelled from the U.N. and other international organizations. We demand that the right to self-determination of the people of the P.R.K. be strictly respected. We are determined to strengthen national unity and international solidarity to successfully implement the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the PRPK to firmly defend and rebuild new Kampuchea in all fields, for the happiness and prosperity of the Kampuchean people and for Kampuchea's higher and higher profile on the international arena.

Delegates Reaction Cited

BK270319 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1330 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] According to sources in New York, the UN decision to again recognize the so-called Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations without a vote has angered many delegates attending the 40th UN General Assembly. The same sources say that this decision was contrary to reason and justice because representatives of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea have no territory and no people and yet they have been allowed to occupy Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. Representatives from many socialist countries and developing countries clearly affirmed that the PRK Government is the sole and legitimate representative of Cambodia at the United Nations and at other international organizations.

RADIO REVIEWS KPRAF, MILITIA OPERATIONS

BK250932 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] During the past week, units of our Revolutionary Armed Forces successfully smashed all attempts of the enemies who crossed over from the other side of the border into our territory stretching from the tri-border area to the western part of Koh Kong Province. In particular, while our fifth party congress was proceeding successfully, units of our Armed Forces and militia force launched sweep operations against the enemies in the remote and forested areas in Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Thom provinces and a number of brigades on defense duties along the border recorded outstanding feats, smashing the enemy and seizing their weapons even before they could commit any crimes against our people. Some other units succeeded in persuading misled persons to return to the revolution.

According to still incomplete statistics, during the past week our Armed Forces and militia units, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, put out of action 295 enemies. This includes 100 killed and almost 100 surrendered. We seized 61 assorted weapons and some war materiel. Particularly, our Armed Forces independently launched 9 sweep operations against the enemy, killing 99 and seizing 27 weapons. Most impressive was between 7 and 10 October when our Revolutionary Armed Forces on a border defense mission near Yeang Dangcum, west of Ta Sanh, and along the border in Thmar Puok District intercepted many groups of bandits transporting mines and ammunition from the Thai border in an attempt to commit crimes inside our country. We killed all of them immediately after they stepped onto our territory. We killed 15 of them in the area north of Yeang Dangcum, 4 in Ta Sanh, and 6 others in Thmar Puok. We also seized dozens of weapons and hundreds of mines.

Another outstanding point is that thanks to the correct implementation of the party-state's 6-point policy by our army units, authorities, and people during the 3d quarter of this year 1,778 misled persons turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities throughout the country, bringing along 704 weapons. They have now returned to their families.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HAILS REAGAN UN SPEECH

BK251354 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] On 24 October U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the UN General Assembly in New York on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding. During his speech, the U.S. President spoke of the U.S. role and initiatives in seeking solutions to the problems of Cambodia, Afghanistan, and other regions. President Reagan proposed a 3-stage regional peace plan: first, negotiations between the warring parties; second, once progress in negotiations has been made, representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union would hold talks to explore the possibility of a guarantee for the implementation of the accords reached by the parties. In the final stage, if the stages involving negotiations to end regional conflicts are successful, the United States would contribute to assistance for the economic reconstruction of the war-torn countries.

This is a very constructive proposal. On this, Deputy Director General of the Information Department Pratchayathawi Tawethikun stated that Thailand welcomes the U.S. proposal toward solution to the Cambodian problem and the regional peace plan. He said; [Begin recording] In his speech to the UN General Assembly yesterday on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, President Reagan mentioned the role and initiatives the United States would take in order to solve the Cambodian problem as well as other regional problems. Thailand is delighted to learn that the United States is seriously taking initiatives in this respect. [end recording]

Editorial on Reagan Speech

BK260737 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Oct 85 p4

[Editorial: "Reagan Tries To Change Focal Point of Summit"]

[Text] In his speech of major importance at the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, U.S. President Ronald Reagan produced a new twist that might change the focal point of the summit meeting between him and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva next month. The big pre-summit propaganda mounted by the Soviet Union, and spearheaded by Gorbachev himself, had as its main thrust the reduction of nuclear arms and the exertion of pressure on Reagan to drop the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Reagan also took up the subject of arms reduction and said that Gorbachev's proposal for a 50 percent cut in offensive nuclear weapons contains seeds which should be nurtured. But Reagan's emphasis was that the superpowers should help in peace negotiations in the trouble spots of the world. He specifically named Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua. From our geographical position, we are greatly heartened that this means Reagan will be taking up the question of Kampuchea.

We find this proposal an extremely logical approach to the summit. The world has been living with the threat of a nuclear holocaust for nearly four decades now. Experts have said that both the Soviet Union and the United States have enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world 10 times over and reducing them by 50 percent does not mean that the threat of a nuclear holocaust will evaporate.

But Reagan's point is quite clear and countless lives have been lost in small and big wars since World War II ended. Right now there is a war going on between Iraq and Iran and there are small ones in Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Central America, Angola, Western Sahara, etc -- Lebanon is staging a free-for-all.

Racial insurrection leading to a bloodbath is going on in South Africa and a very small one is going on in Sri Lanka. India has almost solved her Sikh problem.

But Reagan is not talking about these localized insurrections. The best example perhaps is Nicaragua where the Soviet Union is intervening through Cuba and the U.S. is intervening through the "Contras." Certainly the tragedy of South Africa is greater but the superpowers can do little about it. What happened in Rhodesia becoming Zimbabwe will happen in South Africa without any question but at what price in human lives?

It is highly unlikely that Moscow would view Reagan's proposal with any favour but we are heartened by the fact that Reagan will bring up these trouble spots for discussion -- naturally we are most interested about any summit discussion on Kampuchea, however little the time that may be spent on that issue.

However, from an international point of view countries like Kampuchea and Angola will not generate much enthusiasm. There is more drama and publicity value involved in some sort of agreement in the reduction of nuclear weaponry. There is absolutely no possibility of the Soviet Union changing its global strategy of steady expansionism fishing wherever there are troubled waters. The result of what will happen when Reagan brings up this subject will be the same as when French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius brought up the subject of human rights when Gorbachev visited Paris.

WORKERS HAND PROTEST LETTER TO U.S. OFFICIAL

BK250809 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt] Some 4,000 textile workers gathered in front the U.S. Embassy on Wireless Road this morning to call on the U.S. to relax an embargo imposed on Thai garments.

At 10:35 a.m. four worker representatives, Samphan Totanchomchai, Surin Klomkliao, Wibun Manatkriangsak and Miss Kritsadawan Phromchana handed over a protest letter through Assistant Labour Attache Lee Bigelow to the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand. The letter reportedly argued that the embargo would be an unbearable economic strain for Thailand as it already has to shoulder the problem of Indochinese refugees.

Speaking to the crowd earlier this morning, Wibun of the Association of Garment Exporters pointed out that thousands of millions of baht's worth of garments have been stalled in vessels at sea as a result of the U.S. embargo imposed on October 15.

This pile-up may cause garment factories in Thailand to become bankrupt in 2 or 3 weeks and the embargo would severely affect the textile industry as a whole because it had brought monetary circulation to a stand still, he said over a loudhailer.

After the protest note was submitted, Wibun quoted Bigelow as saying that the U.S. Embassy would pass the note to Washington though he did not say what action would be taken.

SIAM RAT DISCUSSES RELATIONSHIP WITH SUPERPOWERS

BK241004 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "A New Road"]

[Text] In our unhappiness and skepticism about the friendship the United States shows us, we should also analyze the actions of the Soviet Union, which we have always doubted, and we should examine our position in relation to these two superpowers. At the same time, we should ask ourselves if we are behaving as a friend or a subordinate of the United States and if that country views us as its friend.

The United States is a powerful and wealthy country. But a Thai applying for a visa to go to the United States for sight-seeing, education, business, or visiting relatives will find it difficult to obtain one. One practically has to kneel down and beg for a visa. We do not know why the U.S. Government finds us so resentful or suspicious, and we are apt to ask ourselves: Is this your friend? Thai people who do associate with the United States act arrogantly. They think fellow Thai, who do not look or speak any differently from them, are inferior -- the way their American friends think.

It is strange that a Thai should look upon a friend who works for the CIA with awe and sometimes see that friend throwing his weight around seemingly with more influence than Thai policemen. Just the opposite, if one happens to learn that a friend works for the KGB, he practically wants to avoid him for fear of contamination or report him to the police if he should appear to be snooping around.

If you feel the same way that I do about two such friends even though in fact they both work for foreigners, it is your country or your government that creates this feeling in you by making a distinction between its relations with the two superpowers. It is time for our government to try to create a new, balanced picture of the superpowers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, and even China -- that conveys that we are their friend, not their enemy or subordinate. We do not tail after China or the United States. And if we are going to associate with the USSR, we will not tail after it.

Our fear of the communist doctrine should cease; it is outdated. It is more important for us to strive to gain technology and economic improvement from these countries. Our farmers do not want to become communists but need technical knowledge. We do not have to implement the communist economic system, but it is important for us to revive various forms of assistance that will improve our economy. If we maintain our fear of the communists we will starve to death or will be very backward. Frankly speaking, if we can associate with China, why not the Soviet Union? The Soviet Union reportedly offered many scholarships to the Thai Government, but these offers were shelved by directors of our various departments who are alumni of U.S. schools. This should be reviewed. Also, we should control Thai people who work for the CIA in the same way that we control or are vigilant toward those who work for the KGB. Neither is good for the country because both are foreign agents.

Our majesty the king's government should be independent and free from exploitation and oppression of superpowers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, or China. This can materialize only if a new, balanced picture of superpowers is created. In this way the Soviet Union will not have to discreetly recruit our youths to brainwash them, as is being reported now, which is very dangerous. Any offer of assistance can be discussed directly, no longer surreptitiously. The road of friendship between the United States and Thailand has worn out markedly. We should seek a new road for the sake of our own security and safety. Good-bye, America.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'CAUTIOUS, FIRM' ON SOVIET PLANS

BK270102 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Friday cautioned against the proposed establishment of a Thai-Soviet friendship association because of what its spokesman described as a veiled intention of the Soviet Union.

Spokesman Sawanit Khonosiri said if the association was proposed to promote trade and friendship it would be welcomed. But Sawanit said the proposal must be weighed against the Soviet Union's continuing military support for Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea. Sawanit said Moscow proposed the association with Thailand when Gen Kriangsak Chamanan visited the Soviet Union while he was prime minister. But Kriangsak asked the Soviets to wait, he said. The Foreign Ministry, he said, has to look at the issue in terms of political and security benefits for the country. "So we have to be cautious, firm and thorough about this question," he said.

Sawanit also cited the Soviet scholarships granted to Thai students without going through official channels. He said the incident, which has become a subject of disagreement between the two countries, also reflected the motive of the Soviet Union.

Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri has voiced objection to the proposed association saying that it would increase Soviet infiltration of Thailand. Prasong's negative responses drew strong reaction from House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon who has voiced support for the Soviet proposal. Uthai said such an association would benefit the country.

Meanwhile, MP Klaeo Norapati (Social Democra-Khon Kaen) urged the government to be receptive to the proposal by Moscow to buy Thai garments and leather products. The proposal was made by a visiting Soviet delegation led by vice president of the Supreme Soviet Akil Salimov.

KRIANGSAK, SOEM FORMALLY CHARGED WITH SEDITION

BK280835 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD In English 28 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Eight suspects in the September 9 coup attempt, including four retired military officers, were formally charged with sedition this morning in a lightning court session marked by tight security. All the suspects denied the charges and said they would appoint their own lawyers to fight the case. The Criminal Court set December 4 as the date for the first hearing. Watched by a 200-strong crowd, the suspects arrived at the court room in two groups, amid heavy security, though individually free of handcuffs.

The first group, escorted into the court room at about 8:25 a.m., included former supreme commander Gen Soem na Nakhon, former prime minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, retired deputy army chief Gen Yot Thep-patsadin and former supreme commander Air Chief Marshal (ACM) Kraesae Intharat. All four were in civilian suits. The second group included labour leaders Amat K'hamthetthong, Sawat Lokedot, Prathin Thamrongchoi and Itsara Ngamrot, who were brought in at 8:45 a.m.

In session that began at about 9:10 a.m. and wound up about five minutes later, the court read the charges to the defendants and asked for their pleas. All eight denied the charges, said they would appoint their own lawyers, and turned down the court's offer to arrange lawyers for them. None of the suspects asked for bail during the session attended by former Young Turk officer Col Prachak Sawangchit. The eight, along with 32 others indicted on Friday, are charged with sedition under articles 113, 114 and 116 of the Penal Code which carry a maximum penalty of death. Gen Soem is named first defendant followed by Gen Kriangsak, Gen Yot and ACM Krasae, who are second, third and fourth defendants respectively.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON REAGAN UN ADDRESS

BK271612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Oct 85

[NHAN DAN 27 October commentary: "The United States Still Wants To Evade the Issue"]

[Text] After hearing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's UN speech marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, large segments of public opinion share the same feeling of discontent and indignation. The leader of the greatest Western administration has not only failed to calm nations' concern over the future development of the international situation, but has also intensified mankind's anxiety and compelled the public to raise many questions about the real U.S. scheme. In general, no one expected such a speech by the U.S. President, a speech that caused uneasiness because of its overbearing, boastful, and aggressive tone and because of its content, full of distortions, advancing nothing useful to improve the world situation, which all nations are concerned with.

We will not talk much about what Mr Reagan said of history. Everybody can see that the U.S. President conveniently presented the past according to his own viewpoints, disregarding the truth. For example: Mr Reagan indifferently considered U.S. aggression in Korea as being a great achievement of the United Nations and as a glorious U.S. contribution to freedom. He demonstrated how free U.S. soldiers undertake U.S. actions to support Pakistan against Afghanistan, to give aid to the dictatorial Duarte administration against the Salvadorean people, to let U.S. troops invade Grenada, and so forth.

One can see that among the U.S. President's boastful words about the U.S. role as defender of freedom, he did not mention the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, an event that once shook the United States and the whole world for half the 4 decades following World War II.

Mr Reagan's silence over this event is an eloquent answer to his eloquent words about freedom and human rights. What is of more interest are the U.S. President's views on the current situation. At a time when all nations have a burning desire to eliminate the danger of a nuclear holocaust, end the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and improve the international situation, and while the public waits for a positive U.S. response to new and important initiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the U.S. President's speech has only brought a gust of cold wind. His words about a more secure, more peaceful, and more civilized world, about the advance to the 21st century to lay a base for an everlasting peace, and so on, do not match the United States' proposals and practical deeds.

Concerning mankind's pressing and vital issue of repelling and eliminating the danger of a nuclear holocaust, banning the militarization of outer space, and significantly reducing offensive nuclear weapons, Reagan's speech did not offer anything of real substance. Apart from his observation on the constructive character of the new proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- which is an undeniable fact -- the U.S. President only said the United States would hold discussions, seek ways, or make proposals. Thus, the United States did not put forward anything specific. It only sought to soothe public opinion with general promises using verbs in the future tense.

Moreover, the U.S. President devoted a major part of his speech to another issue: The conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Central America. This part of his speech contains many distortions and lies. It also reveals more clearly the U.S. dark designs.

The leader of the Washington administration stressed that he considers regional conflicts to be a central issue in the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. Reagan spoke of regional conflicts in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua, and said that the responsibility rests with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Cuba.

The first thing people noticed was that the United States resorted to slander and distortion of facts to cover up the crimes committed by itself and its lackeys against the peoples of the aforementioned countries. Second, people could see even more clearly the United States' dishonesty in raising the issue of regional conflicts.

The U.S. President ignored the obvious realities -- the acts of aggression and intervention by Israel against the Arab countries, the tense situation in southern Africa as a result of the racist Pretoria regime's hostile policy against its neighboring countries and the war it is waging against the South African people who are rising up to demand democratic and human rights, and so forth.

However, most worthy of note is the United States' ignominious design in putting this subject forward as a central issue of the U.S.-Soviet talks. Many observers have noted that this is a major change of direction by the United States with regard to the talks. The objective of this so-called change of direction cannot be concealed, for it is aimed at misleading public opinion about the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and covering up Washington's evasion of the biggest question, that is, averting the danger of a nuclear war, curbing the arms race, carrying out disarmament, and ensuring peace and security for nations. By bringing up and stressing regional conflicts, the United States intends to complicate the upcoming talks. This is because, according to many Western sources, the United States wants to make this a condition for solving the issue of peace and disarmament.

The U.S. President's speech cannot convince the majority of the people of the United States' goodwill even though it contains plenty of flowery words such as peace, democracy, and freedom. Except for a small number of leaders of the United States' closest allies, the people of the world, including many leading members of Western countries, have strongly protested against the United States' attitude. The common voice of mankind is that the U.S. Administration must concentrate efforts, together with the Soviet Union, on making the Soviet-U.S. talks bring forth practical measures to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, markedly reduce nuclear arsenals, and ensure peace and security for nations. The Washington administration's attitude shows more clearly to the peoples of various nations that the struggle for the defense of peace is a complicated and fierce one, which requires a high sense of vigilance and untiring efforts, persistence, and courage from all peace-loving and progressive forces on earth. That life-and-death struggle is greatly inspired and supported by all the Soviet Union's initiatives and the Warsaw Treaty member countries' statement in Sofia.

Radio Scores Speech

BK261612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1445 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Radio editor (Duong Quang Minh)'s "article": "The U.S. President's New Trick Against Peace"]

[Text] On 24 October, at the UN Headquarters, U.S. President Reagan delivered a speech on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of this international organization. The address, filled with unreasonableness, was marked by two outstanding features: First, the U.S. President deliberately avoided the most concentrated, important, and pressing demand of the international community at present, namely, opposing the nuclear arms race, both on the ground and in space and eventually advancing to the complete elimination of the arsenals of nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons; second, he did his best to stress what he called regional disputes, which are in reality the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of many countries against reactionary forces serving as henchmen of the United States. He loudly demanded that the international community show concern and that, first of all, the various powers must seek a way to eliminate these struggles.

To serve his designs, Mr Reagan devoted much time to stressing the fact that, according to him, many people are dying each day in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and so forth. He noisily hurled slanders against the Soviet Union, contending that the regional conflicts are the consequences of interventionist acts by either the Soviet Union or its allies. He did not forget to reiterate the U.S. pledge to continue aiding the democratic resistance forces which, in fact, are counterrevolutionary forces in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and so forth. He reminded the international community that regional disputes and not arms control will be the main topic for discussion at the high-level U.S.-Soviet meeting scheduled for next month.

It must be exposed immediately that this is a deceitful trick and a distortion of facts worthy of the professional hand that the U.S. President is accustomed to using with a great deal of bad intention. With these allegations made among the international community, he hopes to turn its attention away from the the burning issue of the struggle against the arms race, thereby shielding the U.S. Administration from the responsibility of responding to the increasingly stern demand by public opinion that the United States put an immediate end to the arms race and stop at once the highly dangerous Strategic Defensive Initiative, which is pushing humanity and civilization to the brink of extermination.

By advancing these allegations, the U.S. President also intended blatantly to misrepresent the lofty objectives of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in various countries for national liberation or for the defense of their national liberation, including the struggles of the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia to smash the U.S.-lackey reactionaries and to protect their revolutionary gains firmly. Also by resorting to these allegations, U.S. President Reagan attempted to continue paving the way for the implementation of the U.S. Administration's policy of state terrorism, a highly dangerous move that threatens the security of all sovereign, independent countries. Moreover, the U.S. Administration is planning to gear the forthcoming high-level Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva to the objective of checking the struggle of various nations against oppression and for social progress. In reality, the U.S. Administration is conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

The situation in the regions of Central America, the Middle East, South Africa, South and North Asia, and so forth is becoming increasingly tense. It is caused by an important factor: the intervention of the U.S. authorities in these regions in various forms. In their global counterrevolutionary strategy, the bellicose U.S. forces and their accomplices have also interfered in Southeast Asia.

The Reagan administration will not allow the Southeast Asian nations to solve their own problems. It has supported various Khmer reactionary forces and the Thai Administration in opposing the Cambodian people's revival. It has sought to create confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina, opposed the trend of dialogue that is developing in this region, and blocked the implementation of the just and rational proposals of the three Indo-chinese countries aimed at peacefully solving the Cambodian issue and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship.

With his address to the UN General Assembly, U.S. President Reagan -- no matter what trick he might use to turn right into wrong -- still shows his true colors as an advocate of the arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority, thereby running counter to the trend of our time, that is, the struggle for a peaceful and secure world and for social progress.

Progressive mankind, who in the past has always remained alert in view of all U.S. schemes, tricks, and moves, now realizes that it must further strengthen its unity in a common front to oppose the Reagan administration's warlike policy and to support the Soviet Union's correct stand of saving humanity from a war of extermination that the U.S. Administration is deliberately seeking to provoke.

DELEGATE SPEAKS AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

BK251629 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 25 -- Pham Ngac, Vietnamese delegate to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, on Oct 22 voiced full support for all efforts to make Southeast Asia a nuclear weapon-free zone. Speaking at the first committee's session on disarmament, he pointed out that at present, efforts are being made to create a nuclear weapon-free zone in Southeast Asia. In this connection, he added, the tenth conference of the foreign ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has made it clear in its declaration the three countries' willingness to cooperate with other Southeast Asian states in carrying out this important initiative. "Such a zone would not only benefit countries in this war-torn region but also contribute to world peace," the Vietnamese delegation reaffirmed. He strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists for unceasingly stepping up the arms race. "Within a very short period after the Second World War," he said, "The United States set up four military alliances and a network of military bases on all continents to deploy worldwide both its nuclear and conventional forces. Furthermore, those horrible weapons systems have always been accompanied with dangerous military doctrines, e.g. 'massive retaliation,' 'limited nuclear war'...all these dangerous scenarios were planned with the ambition that the initiator would enjoy an overwhelming superiority so that it can 'roll back' the socialist system, repress the national liberation movements and proceed to world dominance."

Pham Ngac warmly welcomed the new Soviet proposals regarding nuclear weapons and demanded that the U.S. positively respond to those peace initiatives. He said: "Pending a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the Soviet initiative for unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests constitutes a positive and timely contribution to curbing the nuclear arms race and creating favourable conditions for the conclusion of such a treaty."

HANOI MEETING MARKS UNITED NATIONS ANNIVERSARY

BK241129 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] A grand meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations was held in Hanoi Thursday under the auspices of the Vietnam Committee of the International Year for Peace and the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. Addressing the meeting, Deputy Foreign Minister and Vice Chairman of the said committee Hoang Bich Son praised the great contributions of the United Nations to the noble goals of mankind as expounded in the UN Charter.

Mr Hoang Bich Son said: Since its admission to the United Nations on 20 September 1977, Vietnam has tried its best to contribute to the common struggle of all nations at the UN forum. He highly valued UN support through international and professional organizations to the Vietnamese people in national reconstruction. He also valued the UN secretary general's great efforts for the world peace and a resolution aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, cooperation, and stability. Mr Hoang Bich Son demanded that the Reagan administration stop and annul the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. He expressed the Vietnamese people and government's total support to the important initiatives made by the Soviet Union toward the United States.

MARCOS FIRM ON VER ISSUE, ACCEPTS OTHER MEASURES

HK280549 Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 28 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos agreed to crack down on military anomalies, allow improvements in U.S. air and naval facilities near here, and permit greater foreign press coverage after meeting with a top U.S. envoy, it was reported here today. The BUSINESS DAY newspaper, quoting government sources, confirmed a local magazine's earlier report that Mr. Marcos rejected U.S. Senator Paul Laxalt's concern over the reinstatement of Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver. Mr. Laxalt, a friend of President Ronald Reagan, met with Mr. Marcos two weeks ago in what was widely seen as an escalation of U.S. pressures for drastic reforms in the Philippines to counter a growing communist insurgency. U.S. and Filipino officials have kept most details of the talks secret. The Philippines, a former U.S. colony, hosts two strategic American military facilities, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. Washington is Manila's main source of military and economic aid.

BUSINESS DAY said its unnamed government sources listed the following "agreed commitments" to which Mr. Marcos "consented":

- U.S. observers will be allowed to cover the 1986 municipal and provincial government polls and the presidential election set for 1987.
- Manila will crack down on military corruption and "favoritism" in Armed Forces promotions while "professionalizing" the officers' corps.
- The United States will be allowed to modernize its Philippine bases.
- More Americans and other foreign journalists will be allowed in.

Mr. Laxalt, in a statement issued October 22 after meeting with Mr. Reagan, confirmed the agreement on U.S. election observers and described Mr. Marcos as "open-minded," and that there was "no rejection of our views."

BUSINESS DAY said one point of disagreement in the Marcos-Laxalt talks was the case of Gen. Ver, a longtime Marcos aide accused as an accessory to the 1983 murder of the president's political rival Benigno Aquino. Mr. Marcos has vowed to reinstate Gen. Ver, who is on leave as chief of staff, if he is acquitted. The general is widely expected to be cleared since the main evidence against him has been disqualified on technical grounds. The newspaper said Mr. Laxalt hinted a possible cutoff or reduction of U.S. aid if Gen. Ver was returned to his post, and said his reinstatement would become a "high point" with the American and Filipino public. Mr. Marcos in turn said he had to "honor a commitment" to Gen. Ver, and that the reinstatement was also agreed upon by senior military officers. Diplomatic sources here say Washington has been pressing for the permanent appointment of the U.S.-trained Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, who took over after Gen. Ver went on leave, as chief of staff. The Aquino trial verdict is expected within the next three months.

\$27 MILLION ALLOTTED FOR 5 MORE BATTALIONS

HK270045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] President Marcos has released the equivalent of more than \$27 million for the fight against communist rebels. President Marcos decided on the measures during a meeting Friday night with his top generals and provincial and regional military commanders.

The money will be used for the refitting and deployment of five additional battalions to augment government forces fighting New People's Army guerillas. The acting Armed Forces chief, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, told a news conference nearly 4,500 people have been killed in the insurgency so far this year, 50 percent more than the number of people reported killed during the whole of 1984.

MARCOS ORDERS OVERHAUL OF HOME DEFENSE FORCE

HK270139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] President Marcos has given the go signal for an overhaul of the 70,000-strong Civilian Home Defense Force in a bid to turn this paramilitary force into a more effective and disciplined unit. Meeting with his cabinet, the president pointed out that the Civilian Home Defense Force should be able to perform, with strong public support, its avowed mission of defending the country's beleaguered barangays from communist insurgents. He cited the recent move of the Ministry of Defense to implement training for the force to weed out misfits. The Civilian Home Defense Force is normally employed to help defend towns and villages against the insurgents, collect intelligence information, inform the citizenry about government programs, and help in community development activities. Lately however the force has come under severe public criticism in the wake of reports linking it to certain atrocities in the countryside.

RAMOS SAYS INSURGENTS UNDER 'FIRM CONTROL'

HK260010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has reassured the people that the government is in firm control of the insurgency problem. Gen Ramos made the assurance during a press conference on the occasion of the first anniversary of his assumption as acting chief of staff in Camp Aguinaldo. He said there has been significant progress in the military's anti-insurgency drive, but added that the campaign must be sustained by adequate and timely budgetary allocations, continued people's support for government programs, effective Armed Forces leadership at all levels, and closer integration and greater unity in the political, economic, and social aspects of national life. Gen Ramos stressed that there is a very remote possibility that the communists can take over the country. The general also noted an increasing aversion among the people against the heightened terrorism and violence by local communists and their front organizations. However he noted the success of the integrated security plans for towns and cities and the reinvigorated government policy of attraction [as heard].

PEASANTS MARCH PEACEFULLY ON MALACANANG

HK270928 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 27 (AFP) -- Thousands of Filipinos calling President Ferdinand Marcos a "murderer" today marched towards the presidential palace behind a coffin of a youth slain in a clash between peasants and riot police last Monday. Manila police chief Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera said he placed his entire 3,000-man force under full alert and ordered that a barbed wire barricade be set up to seal entry points to the palace. More than 7,000 protesters led by the Peasant Movement of the Philippines (KMP) earlier attended a protest mass at a Roman Catholic church here before marching towards the palace, some four kilometers (2.5 miles) away. Peasants, students, workers and clergymen bearing red protest streamers peacefully marched behind a flower-bedecked jeep bearing the remains of Emmanuel Lazo, 17, a member of the Radical League of Filipino Students (LPS).

Mr Lazo was one of the two student activists shot dead when police last Monday broke up a protest march here by thousands of peasants demanding "genuine" land reform and protesting rice price hikes. "My son was murdered by coward policemen who are puppets of Mr Marcos," the victim's father, Gaudillo Lazo, told the protesters.

Borne at the head of the march was a paper mache bust of Mr Marcos whom protesters blamed for the "murder" and one of U.S. Senator Paul Laxalt, who recently visited Manila as a special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Before the palace march, the protesters took the coffin to the Manila police headquarters and raised clenched fists as they vowed to avenge the killings. "The fascist military will pay for their blood debts," the protesters chanted as they marched. Some demonstrators held wooden truncheons while others distributed statements from the underground National Union of Peasants (PKM). "Once more the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship's killings proved its being wild and a traitor," the PKM statement said.

Gen Cabrera told reporters the march was illegal and "practically anarchy in the streets." But he said authorities were handling the protest action "in the spirit of maximum tolerance." He also denied the protesters' allegations, saying "the police were only performing their duties." Gen Cabrera said at least 16 of his men who had undergone paraffin tests after the clash were found positive for nitrate. "But it does not mean they fired their guns last Monday," he added. He noted that policeman always used their guns at the firing range inside the police headquarters.

KMP chairman Jaime Tadeo said that after an "indignation" rally at the palace, protesters would proceed to Bulacan Province north of here in a motorcade to attend the wake of the other slain protester, Danilo Valcos, 21. In a statement, the protesters alleged that the police provoked Monday's clash as "part of a plot to sabotage the militant mass action of the peasantry." Gen Cabrera however said that the "melee" had been brought on by "the assault on a policeman." Mr. Tadeo told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that riot troopers attacked them since the Marcos government "cannot tolerate the peasants' restlessness."

2,000 WOMEN MARCH AGAINST MARCOS REGIME

HK280909 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 28 Oct

[Text] Manila, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Thousands of women today marched through the streets of Manila calling for an end to President Ferdinand Marcos's government and denouncing U.S. aid to his 20-year-old regime, police said. Some 2,000 marchers, according to police estimates, representing a cross-section of Filipino women, picketed various government ministries in a generally festive all-afternoon protest ending outside the U.S. Embassy here. "This thundering protest of the women is threatening and feared by the dictatorship. Now it has to face not only the oppressed sectors, but half of the Filipino population," a statement issued by the women said. Those at the start of the protest outside Manila Cathedral included Corazon Aquino, widow of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, gunned down at Manila Airport in August 1983.

Manila police chief Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera said obstruction charges would be filed against the protest organisers because of a traffic jam caused by the march. He said the march was illegal, as the protesters had only been given permission by city hall to occupy the park near the U.S. Embassy for their protest.

Riot police formed human barricades after the protesters occupied the road fronting the mission compound. At least 65 women's groups declared a "women's day of protest" today. Radical and moderate women's groups united for the first time in months and marched behind a truck carrying a large effigy of a two-headed octopus, which they said stood for Mr Marcos and his powerful wife Imelda. Colorful banners and streamers fluttered as the women chanted "end oppression" along a route that took them to the office of Premier Cesar Virata and the Ministries of Labor, Tourism and Justice in central Manila. The protesters said the Marcos couple were the "twin problems" of the country, while Premier Virata allegedly "mismanaged" the trouble economy.

Former beauty queen Nelia Sancho, now head of the militant women's alliance Gabriela, said the U.S. Government was the "root of the people's repression."

"The U.S. military aid to the Marcos regime props up political repression," she told reporters. Washington maintains its two largest overseas military bases in the Philippines, which is due to receive a total of 900 million dollars from fiscal 1985-89 as compensation for Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base near here.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT ON MARCOS ILLNESS

HK281056 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 28 (AFP) -- A Philippine Government spokesman today denied a WASHINGTON POST report that President Ferdinand Marcos was seriously ill and could die before the end of his term in 1987. "I think that's a little bit silly," Deputy Minister of Information Amante Bigornia told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview from the presidential palace. "I don't know where they got that information," he added. THE POST, quoting U.S. intelligence sources, reported yesterday that Mr. Marcos had systemic lupus erythematosus, a disease that affects the body's cellular structure and attacks essential organs, particularly the kidneys. It reported that an unnamed official said Mr Marcos had survived three attacks of the disease and was "hardly able to operate his government." Mr Marcos, 68, in power for 20 years, has been rumored to be suffering from lupus. His periodic absences from the limelight have sparked rumors that he was dead or dying, but each time he emerged laughing off the speculations.

Mr Bigornia said he was in touch with the president the whole day getting dictations on a number of subjects, including improving tax collection. "I don't think a dying president would be dictating so many things in one day," Mr Bigornia said. The spokesman replied "yes" after being asked if he was denying outright that Mr Marcos had lupus.

THE POST said reports on Mr Marcos's health were being given broad consideration in the current U.S. Government reassessment of its attitude towards the Philippines, a former U.S. colony that hosts two large U.S. military bases. A congressional source cited by the newspaper said Mr Marcos could die within six months and "the best source (for American policy) is to let nature take its course."

A battery of U.S. envoys, topped by President Ronald Reagan's friend Senator Paul Laxalt, have visited Manila over the past two years in an effort to pressure Mr Marcos into reforming his regime. The government has been faced with its worst political challenge and a crippling economic crisis since the August 21, 1983 assassination of the president's main political rival Benigno Aquino.

Washington has issued repeated warnings that the Philippines was in danger of turning communist unless drastic reforms were carried out. An estimated 9,000 to 12,000 communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas fighting the government were steadily growing in number and influence, analysts said.

COMMUNIST GROUP VOWS REVENGE FOR SLAIN STUDENT

HK260716 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 26 (AFP) -- A clandestine organization vowed vengeance after a demonstrator succumbed to a bullet wound today to become the second fatality in a clash Monday between police and peasants. Nineteen-year-old Danilo Balgos, a member of the Leftist League of Filipino Students (LFS), died at the Philippine General Hospital here today from a bullet to the head, the nurse on duty told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Fellow LFS member Emmanuel Lazo, 17, was killed and 24 other people, including 12 riot policemen were wounded in a street clash as police broke up a protest march by some 7,000 peasants and their supporters. Although local newspapers and some foreign news agencies had reported him dead shortly after the clash, Mr Balgos had been in a coma since undergoing surgery Monday.

The clandestine organization Patriotic Youth (KM) vowed vengeance for the slain students in a statement sent to the AFP Manila Bureau. The KM "will never let these killings and other obnoxious massacres ... pass and be forgotten, as the revolutionary youth movement has never forgotten the countless victims and martyrs of this fascist regime.

"Avenge all victims of military terrorism," it added. Authorities suspect a link between the LFS and the communist KM, one of nine underground groups comprising the National Democratic Front whose New People's Army guerrillas are fighting government troops.

AQUINO PROSECUTION DEMANDS CONVICTIONS FOR 26

HK260018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] On the Aquino-Galman case, state prosecutors have pinpointed Constable First-Class Rogelio Moreno as the possible assassin of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr, and asked the Sandiganbayan to convict the 26 accused in the case. This was contained in the memorandum presented by the prosecution, led by Deputy Tanodbayan Manuel Herrers, to the Sandiganbayan yesterday. The memorandum summarizes the prosecution's stand and belief that Moreno was the killer of Aquino at the Manila International Airport on August 21, 1983. The memorandum said Moreno was most probably the one who shot Aquino from behind as they descended the aircraft stairs. The prosecution also said the alleged Aquino assassin Rolando Galman was a mere scapegoat. Moreno had denied the allegation that he killed Aquino during the trial. Likewise, all the accused have denied the charges and filed memorandums for their acquittal.

LAUREL SAYS 'HIDDEN WEALTH' CAN BE CONFISCATED

HK250743 Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 25 Oct

[Text] Manila, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Salvador Laurel today said a future government can confiscate the alleged "hidden wealth" of President Ferdinand Marcos and other officials to repay part of the Philippines' foreign debt. The presidential aspirant told the Makati Business Club in a forum after a speech outlining the economic program of the party he leads, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), that an anti-graft act passed before Mr Marcos launched more than eight years of martial law in 1972 provided for such action. He said that under the act, officials' unexplained properties are considered illegally acquired and "subject to confiscation."

Mr Laurel said the proceeds from the confiscations may be used to "pay back part of our loans." The Philippines' foreign debt is estimated at 25.2 billion dollars, of which over five billion dollars are now being restructured. The UNIDO has capitalized on charges that Mr. Marcos, his wife Imelda and other officials had illegally amassed millions of dollars since the president rose to power in 1965, and that much of it is stashed abroad. In his speech on UNIDO's economic platform, he vowed to dismantle the monopolies of presidential "cronies" in such key industries as sugar and coconuts, and said a "strong anti-trust legislation" will be instituted.

Mr Laurel, who is the acknowledged frontrunner in the divided opposition's search for a single candidate against the ruling New Society Movement (KBL), vowed "free enterprise tempered by social justice" in place of the KBL's "heavy government participation in economic affairs," greater national self-reliance, and a predictable economic policy on which businessmen can plan. He also said the private sector would have a greater participation in the government's economic policy-making bodies. Mr Laurel said he could not promise to quickly bring back the "happy days" since "the task of rebuilding amid the rubble of a shattered dictatorship will require heroic sacrifices from each and every Filipino."

CARDINAL SIN SAYS MARCOS KEY TO RECONCILIATION

HK240853 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 24 (AFP) -- Philippine church leader Jaime Cardinal Sin today appealed for an end to the mounting bloodshed in his country and said national reconciliation depends on President Ferdinand Marcos's future moves. Speaking a day after a southern provincial governor was assassinated by a suspected communist assassin, the archbishop of Manila said he was still optimistic that his nation would find peace after a process of "conversion." "The time for killing, I hope and pray, is past. Now is the time for healing," he told the Manila Rotary Club. Warning that "the national temper is getting shorter and shorter," he lamented the slaying of 21 rallyists in the central town of Escalante last month, the fatal shooting of a protestor here Monday, and other incidents. Governor Gregorio Muriel of Surigao Del Sur Province was shot yesterday by a suspected New People's Army (NPA) hitman in the capital of Tandag. Officials said he was the highest-ranking civilian official ever killed by the NPA.

In a talk with reporters, Cardinal Sin said his celebrated embrace and joint call for national reconciliation with President Ferdinand Marcos on the latter's 68th birthday last September 11 had not yet achieved results. "You know, it depends on him," the vocal government critic said after he was asked if his gesture had borne fruit so far, adding that he had taken the "initiative" because it was his duty as a priest. He said in his speech that his celebrated embrace with Mr Marcos at a festive birthday rally here made many people "confused" and some "infuriated," but "I received more letters of praise."

Cardinal Sin said he believed there were signs that Mr Marcos, who had been president since 1965 and set up an authoritarian regime when he launched more than eight years of martial law in 1972, was "softening." He cited developments after a visit here last week by U.S. Senator Paul Laxalt, who was sent by President Ronald Reagan to express his concern over the future of the Philippines, which hosts two major U.S. military bases. Cardinal Sin praised Mr Marcos's signing last Tuesday of a new law seeking to ensure peaceful protests, and what he described as "the agreement in principle" on President Reagan's supposed proposal for a coalition government. Details of the Laxalt-Marcos talks and a letter from President Reagan to Mr Marcos have been kept secret by U.S. and Filipino officials.

The weekly magazine VERITAS, which is backed by Cardinal Sin, today said the idea of a coalition was taken up in the talks, but this could not be confirmed. Mr Marcos has repeatedly said he is ready to join hands with his political opponents to save the country, but critics have been cynical and consider it as an attempt to sidetrack opposition to his regime.

STUDENT LEADER DISCUSSES ANTI-MARCOS STRUGGLE

HK230826 Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 11-17 Oct 85 pp 22-25

[By Roy S. De Guzman]

[Text] Editor's Note: Little has been heard of KM since it was declared illegal in 1972. KM is of course the Kabataang Makabayan, foremost student organization in pre-martial law days, and a leading light in the colorful protest period known as the First Quarter Storm of 1970. Military intelligence reports have it that KM founding chairman Jose Ma. Sison also founded the equally-outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. The KM's name continued to be dragged during the early years of martial rule with newspaper reports that this and that KM cadre fell into soldiers' hands. Recently, the KM's organizing work in the universities was exposed, with a top military official even hinting that majority of today's student leaders participated in summer dissident training camps.

For the first time since September 21, 1972 -- the day KM was forced underground by the circumstances of our time -- a KM official granted an interview. KM Secretary-General Joven Peleador, 24, optimistically states that the regime's fall "is just a matter of time," calling on the people to prepare in both the cities and the countryside. Peleador, a UP [University of the Philippines] graduate was elected secretary general, KM's third highest post during the first and only congress held so far in the post '72 period, by KM cadres. Excerpts MP of the interview follow. [end editor's note]

Roy De Guoman: What are the KM's immediate plans for the year?

Joven Peleador: We will launch within the year a conference of armed self-defense units (SDU) which we formed in our every chapter. The SDU's role is to provide the NPA forces with reserve cadre commands, the military training of youth recruits, intelligence-gathering for the Communist Armed City Partisans (ACPs) in operation in Manila and other key cities. We will also mobilize large student and youth participation in the coming rallies, with the holding of nationally-coordinated youth protests and active involvement in the people's protest activities as the Welgang Bayan [National strike]... Later, we shall try to combine political with military actions, like the disarming of soldiers during demonstrations and the arrest of agents provocateurs. We are only trying to protect the rallyists from harassment by the military.

RG: The Ministry of National Defense [MND] once issued a statement that some students took part in summer dissident training camps. Were there any such camps, and were students invited?

JP: We in the KM call these revolutionary integration (RLS) programs. KM cadres are allowed to stay in the guerrilla fronts, to learn about armed struggle. But we don't brainwash students so they can be "professional" organizers once back in their respective areas of operation. Maybe, those MND people want an excuse for a crackdown on the students. But no crackdown is forthcoming. The very strength of the student movement has hindered arrest threats by the military. But in any case, all those in the open mass movement must be ready in case the government decides to strike back. After all, the legitimacy of their organisations cannot be questioned -- for they still hang on to non-violent means in toppling the dictatorship.

We do recognize the importance of the open struggle being waged by the legal youth organizations. The Thailand student movement crumbled because it was organized in the underground front only. As the NDF [National Democratic Front] wants it done... legal or illegal, covert or overt, the struggle must push forward.

RG: Some 20 students have allegedly been issued PDAS [Presidential Detention Actions]. Have they joined the KM?

JP: No, I suppose not one of them did.

RG: Elmer Mercado hid for a time. Is it true that KM cadres took care of him? Has he joined the underground?

JP: The LFS [League of Filipino Students] I believe, has their own defense set-ups. The KM did not provide protection for Elmer, for he did not ask for it. He has not joined the underground, and I understand that he is very active in Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance].

RG: What can the KM say about the supposed government-sponsored youth organizations like the Kabataang Barangay [KB-Barangay Youth].

JP: The KB is an institution of the Marcos regime to mobilize youth support for the regime. The government tires hard to mould the KB members' minds so that it will follow the regime's machinations. The KM and other militant youth groups have already exposed in the past the character of the KB. In the barangay level, however, we try to win over the KB chapters. During the last elections in fact, more than percent KM sympathizers won in Metro Manila alone. Many more may have won in the province where the regime's character is so badly-pictured, many are being won over to the side of the CPP-NAP.

RG: What can the government do to stem the tide of youth unrest, or to bring a stop to the armed struggle in the countryside?

JP: Leave their posts, those responsible for the people's misery. But if you mean reforms, nothing more can be done. The people's revolution shall continue until total victory for the revolutionary forces is reached.

RG: Increasing armed activity in the cities were noted lately. Why?

JP: The NSPs are now intensifying the armed revolution -- confined in the past to guerilla operations -- giving emphasis to city partisan warfare and regular warfare in the countryside. In the youth side, too, there were changes. Remember the message: Youth, Head for the Barrios, Join the Country's War! There will come a time, in the coming months, when the youth shall openly call for participation in the armed struggle again. And unlike earlier calls, the KM will not only be calling on the people to participate in the revolution in the countryside; the KM would enjoin all those in the urban centers of the country to stay right there and take part in the insurrection that, together with the countryside revolution, shall finally bring Marcos and all his corrupt officials, cronies and friends, to their knees. The day of reckoning is about to come.

RG: What was the KM's role in the CPP-NPA-NDF block formation?

JP: The KM had an instrumental role in forming the CPP in 1968, with most of the party members coming from KM leaders who went underground. Three months later, the NPA was formed with only 60 members and 35 firearms, mostly coming from Huk ranks. Finally, the organizing work of the KM in the labor and peasant classes, in the professional and religious sectors, and in the armed movement itself was a large contribution to the formation of the NDF.

RG: Who are the more famous ones in the revolutionary ranks now who came from the KM?

JP: Aside from Sison, the supposed CPP head, there is Nur Misuari, who leads the MNLF; alleged CPP and NPA heads Rodolfo Salas and Rafael Baylosis and other who lead the various guerrilla fronts in the country.

RG: Do you see victory for the NDF forces in the near future?

JP: Yes, by the end of the decade. From 1987 to 1989, victory may be at hand. Direct U.S. intervention may delay NDF plans, but U.S. help can no longer stop the armed victory of the people.

RG: How does the KM react to recent fires believed to be the handiwork of terrorist groups?

JP: The KM does not believe in terrorist means in the struggle against the dictatorship. The Filipino people end up the loser in this kind of tactic. The struggle should be aimed against the military, the informers, the cronies, the enemies of the people...hotel fires affect even the innocent ones. The KM and other national democratic groups are willing to talk to these groups to thresh out differences in programs and actions.

RG: What are the prospects of the revolution -- taking into account the many changes that took place in the last few years?

JP: Two options are now open for the Filipino people: NPA's military seizure of power; or, through a political solution -- the fall of the regime through armed struggle and political components. We could push the U.S. to a negotiating table, or a nationalist president may be elected.

RG: How does the KM regard Salvador "Doy" Laurel as the Opposition candidate in the coming elections?

JP: Doy is not the best Opposition bet. Even among the ranks of traditional Opposition parties, he is not recognized as a legitimate people's leader. And to think that he collaborated openly with the Marcos regime during the early days of martial law. After Aquino's death, saka papapel. Marami siyang [he cashed in on the publicity. He had] opportunist tendencies, like the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] as the dominant Opposition party. Definitely not Doy.

RG: Diokno perhaps?

JP: The group hasn't reached a decision yet on the presidential elections if ever one is going to be made. We're concentrating on the local polls as training ground. If electoral struggle is possible, we'll be taking part. Selective participation. That's it, we'll only be taking part in some areas where we are ensured there are enough electoral safeguards.

RG: On the snap polls...

JP: As earlier expounded by the group, it is a ploy to lure oppositionists with their stand on coming polls. Will they or will they not? Not one said that he will not participate, or imposed real strong conditions before participation. It's the same old Marcos trick of saying, or rather, teasing... "she loves me, she loves me not..."

RG: Some, especially old people, are saying that youths joining KM just don't have anything to do. Or that they are just senseless idealists. What does the KM say of these charges?

JP: Commitment, not lack of anything to do, pushed them to join KM. The cadres have turned their backs on better opportunities in life. Nationalism was the driving point. Are the ideas of Rizal, Bonifacio, Recto and Sison senseless ideals? Are the lessons of the other liberation movements senseless too, in their opinion?

RG: Many of those taking up arms and fighting the government are the young people who were former students or rural youth who didn't have the opportunity to enter school. What were the reasons behind their eventually joining the NPA?

JP: They regard the NPA as the genuine people's army. Nobody goes to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] anymore for their protection. Everyday we hear cries in the barrios because of soldiers' abuses. Or of denunciations against increasing militarization. The AFP exists for one man, for one family, for one party. The NPA looks after the people's welfare. There's a great difference there. The NPAs not only have military tasks but conduct welfare activities in the community as medical missions and literacy campaigns. And they dare talk of military reforms! The Reform Movement is nothing but a CIA ploy. The U.S. government pressures the regime to undertake reforms in the unpopular AFP ranks, since both governments believe that the AFP's, and will continue to be, an effective defense tool for the regime. Of course, the AFP's weakling compared to the NPA -- if only left alone by the imperialist bastards.

RG: The President, in an interview recently, said the NPAs are just a bunch of teenagers, that the revolution is just the product of the "idealism of the young," that all these smacks of foolishness and stupidity...

JP: Majority of those from the NPA are young indeed, but it was not because of idealism that they joined the NPA. Because the youth is politically keen, active, they want to know their real place in society. More important is the fact that the youth of today attracts the present generation and the coming one. The best start one can give a people's army is to pluck out its members from among the youth ranks. Cutting through all sectors and in all classes, whatever the youth wants done, it shall be done. Not because of idealism. They joined the revolutionary forces because of concrete evils in the structures. CPP-NPA members are committed revolutionaries unlike the bayarang [bought off] AFP who are robbers in soldiers' clothing. The CPP-NPA have guiding principles that make the revolution a noble one, one for the people.

RG: Any message for anyone?

JP: Well, to the Filipino people. We call on the Filipino masses to prepare for an all-out war. Form or join underground revolutionary organizations in preparation for the coming clashes in the cities. Together, let us hasten the fall of the corrupt U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

To the citizens of the United States, we request them to resist the impending U.S. military intervention in the country, and call a stop to Reagan's interventionist policies in the Third World. To the Reagan government, stop U.S. support for our wicked regime.

And this, for Mr. Marcos: He shall definitely pay for all his blood debts to the Filipino people. We, from the revolutionary front, shall do all we can to capture him alive ... he won't be able to escape ... and he shall face a public trial for all his sins to the nation.

VIRATA FORECASTS ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN 1986

HK230955 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Oct 85 p 8

[By Raul Marcelo]

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday said that economic recovery can start on a "stable footing" next year with the availability of all the facilities worked out with the international financial community and the major efforts toward improving exports and agriculture. Virata, who spoke before various local and foreign export leaders at the Mandarin Hotel, noted that the government expects an improved economic activity compared to the dismal performance during the last three years. Included in the agreements with the foreign institutions are the \$630-million standby credit facility from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) \$3.02 billion in new money from official and commercial creditors, a \$3 billion revolving trade credit facility and the rescheduling of some \$7.83 billion in official and commercial loans.

In boosting exports, Virata said that exporters must now avail themselves of the revolving trade facility provided by foreign commercial banks last August to finance their imported raw material requirements. He said that the interest rates or costs of loans under the revolving credit facility are lower compared to the prevailing local interest rates or about 20 percent.

Another measure designed to promote the export sector is the tariff liberalization program started in 1980, the last phase of which is scheduled for implementation this year, Virata added. By making industries competitive through a reduced protection in the form of high tariff rates, Virata said that Philippine export products can penetrate more markets.

The proposed agricultural incentives bill now pending at the Batasang Pambansa will likewise expand the number of farm-based products being exported by the country since the proposed law can attract more investments in the countryside, Virata said. The government, Virata said, is also working on the simplification of the value added tax scheme and hopes to reduce the 24 or so varying rates for different products to only three or four. On the exchange rate, he said that the removal of all restrictions on foreign currency transactions now allows the peso to seek its true level through the "free-play" of market forces. Economic activity, all measured by the gross national product (GNP), shrank by 5.5 percent in 1984 and is expected to fall by another three percent this year.

CEBU COMMAND MONITORING INSURGENT ACTIVITY

HK231010 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 21 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Cebu City -- Communist insurgents in the central Cebu mountains are now on the run after armed forces regulars and militiamen mounted a weeklong offensive, the military said yesterday. The anti-government armed groups which had been collecting taxes and terrorizing farmers on the Cebu-Toledo City-Balamban town borders had been responsible for the massacre of a family of nine and the brutal killing of three farmers within a fortnight, the military said.

Lt Col Jewel Conson, Cebu Constabulary commander, said the military had been closely monitoring patrol movements on orders of Brig Gen Renato A. Ecarma, Central Visayas Military Regional Unified Command (RUC) chief.

Government troopers, he said, had been pursuing the fleeing insurgents to the west coast of the island and were expecting a battle with the fleeing insurgents anytime. Pursuing troopers have also been destroying marijuana plantations they stumble upon as they pursue the rebels, the Cebu Constabulary commander said.

A number of sympathizers have been surrendering to government forces in areas covered by military patrols. Sympathizers told newsmen covering the mountain operations that they had been forced to feign support for the insurgents for fear of their lives. The military said it was setting up a detachment in a strategic point along the border to stabilize the peace and order situation in the area.

STUDENT KILLED DURING CLASH WITH NPA IN ILOILO

HK240343 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] In Iloilo, an 18-year-old student was killed and several others were wounded during a running gunbattle between government troops and members of the New People's Army in Barangay Botong, Oton. Killed was Antonio Gallaron, a student of the Iloilo Maritime Academy. He was hit in the crossfire between PC [Philippine Constabulary] elements and armed rebels in front of the Cabanbanan elementary school in Oton. A voluntary curfew was declared in Iloilo City last night [23 October]. Iloilo City Mayor Luis Herrera made the move to avoid untoward incidents. Reports indicate that the situation in the city is tense following a stalemate in negotiations between civil-military authorities and the farmer demonstrators of Welgang Bayan [national strike].

Guerrillas Abduct Civilians

HK260908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 26 Oct

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, Oct 26 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas today abducted five people and burned a delivery truck at the outskirts of this central city in stepped-up attacks against non-military targets, a military official said. New People's Army (NPA) rebels manning a roadblock seized four civilians and a jail guard as hostages and used their vehicles to escape after wounding a cargo truck driver of a South Korean firm, Lieutenant Colonel Napoleon Diaz said. The hostages were later released unharmed at the outskirts of the city after the guerrillas ransacked the cargo of one of the vehicles -- a beer delivery truck -- which they later burned, the official told reporters here.

The roadblock was set up by some 12 heavily armed guerrillas in nearby Oton Town, where two NPA rebels were killed Wednesday when government troops caught a small NPA band lying in ambush. The colonel said the Filipino driver of the Korean firm Hanil Construction Co. was hit on the arm, and the truck's tires blown up by gunfire after it was made to unload its cargo of filling materials.

For two hours, the guerrillas stopped all vehicles going toward the city and asked commuters to show their identification cards. Some passengers said the rebels were apparently looking for military men. The rebels also radioed the offices of another construction firm in Januay Town yesterday and hauled off several radio communications sets and other equipment, Lt Col Diaz said.

The attacks occurred days after city authorities asked residents to stay off the city streets at nightfall because of the danger of guerrilla activities. Iloilo Province Constabulary Chief Juan Victor Laurilla began fielding armed patrols on the city streets Wednesday to protect residents from the NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Iloilo is some 440 kilometers (264 miles) south of Manila, in Panay Island.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), grouping the CPP-NPA and seven other dissident organizations announced in the latest issue of its publication "Liberation" the setting up of an "NDF Provisional Council" in Panay last July. The body acts as a "shadow government" in the area of the communist-led insurgency, which has spread to all but 11 of the country's 73 provinces after 16 years of existence.

MINISTER SAYS MARCOS EXEMPT FROM WEALTH PROBE

HK251159 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 85 p 23

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito F. Mendoza told a press conference yesterday that he has no authority to investigate President Marcos on the hidden wealth issue. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, were named in a SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS expose in late June as among the top Filipino government officials and businessmen close to the President who have invested heavily abroad, particularly in the United States.

Two weeks after the expose was summarized and reprinted in the local newspapers, the President directed Mendoza to find out if laws were violated in the overseas investments. In directing Mendoza, the President said the investigation "should be carried out at the earliest possible time and shall spare no one." But Mendoza's statement yesterday, indicates that the President himself is spared from investigation of persons with reported overseas investments. Mendoza made the disclosure when he was asked by a reporter why the president and the First Lady were not included in the list of persons being investigated. Mendoza replied: "I cannot really assume authority to investigate the President."

When the reporter pointed out that it would be unfair to the others named in the MERCURY NEWS expose and who are now being investigated, Mendoza pointed out that it would seem "inappropriate" for him to be investigating Mr. Marcos, who is the head of the government, because he is part of the president's Cabinet. The president and the First Lady have denied having foreign investments. Marcos called the allegation a "malicious lie."

After three and a half months into his own investigation, Mendoza said yesterday that "so far what I have in regard to those (overseas investments of the First Couple) are claims," meaning he has not come across any evidence showing that they owned the alleged properties. Mendoza pointed out that businessman Antonio Floirendo had admitted owning some of the properties earlier reported to have been acquired by the First Couple. Floirendo was one of the businessmen close to the President reported as having acquired vast properties abroad.

He also added that Ralph and Joseph Bernstein, founders and coowners of the New York Land Co., have denied the allegation that they acted as principal agents for the First Couple and their close friends in the acquisition of holdings in New York. The New York weekly VILLAGE VOICE in its issue last week quoted a former adviser to Marcos as saying that the Bernsteins have been handling real estate deals for the Marcoses since 1981.

The first indication that the President and the First Lady were not included in Mendoza's investigation came a week after the justice minister was directed to look into the overseas investments. Mendoza sent out letters to all the government officials and businessmen named as having invested abroad, inquiring whether they really owned the properties as alleged and requesting them to provide him with the circumstances surrounding their acquisitions. No letter was sent to the First Couple. Mendoza's statement yesterday confirmed fears that the justice minister, being the alter ego of the President, would not be able to conduct a thorough investigation on the overseas investments.

A week after Mendoza was directed by Marcos to inquire into the investments, 14 business, professional and civic groups, including the Makati Business Club, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Employers Confederation of the Philippines and the Philippine Bar Association, called for the creation of an independent body to conduct a "full and public" investigation. They said the probe should not be done by "any Cabinet minister who may be deemed an alter ego of the President under our administrative law."

MRS MARCOS ASSURES U.S. BUSINESSMEN ON ECONOMY

HK260022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, has assured top leaders of American business that there are very clear and encouraging signs of revival that will bring back the Philippine economy on the growth track. The first lady made the statement at the dinner in her honor at the Waldorf Astoria sponsored by the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in New York. Clarifying misconceptions that have been causing anxiety among American businessmen, Mrs Marcos, discussing the current state of insurgency, emphasized that the communists are nowhere near their goal of seizing power.

3 FACE COURT MARTIAL FOR PRIEST'S ABDUCTION

HK260754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0727 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 26 (AFP) -- A military intelligence agent and two unnamed suspects are being court martialled for the alleged abduction of a Roman Catholic priest, a clergyman said today. Corporal Wilfredo Dagatan and two other men were charged before the Judge Advocate General's Office (JAGO) in Manila yesterday for the kidnapping of activist priest Father Rudy Romano, his colleague Ramon Fruto said. The JAGO has not yet scheduled the preliminary investigation and subsequent arraignment of the suspects before a court martial, the Cebu Vicar of the Redemptorist Order told reporters in this central city.

Cpl Dagatan was detained here shortly after a civilian witness identified him as having been among car-riding armed men who abducted the priest here July 11. The witness identified him before a special Supreme Court commission set up to investigate the priest's disappearance. The two other suspects are still at large. Father Fruto said he learned that the charges had been filed last night from Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) deputy chief Colonel Aurelio Medina, who initially investigated the case. Spokesman from the Armed Forces headquarters in Manila could not immediately confirm the report. The CIS and JAGO offices were closed for the weekend.

Father Fruto said he and his colleagues were more interested in knowing the whereabouts of their Father Romano than in seeing certain persons charged. He said the Redemptorists believe that the priest is still alive. At the time of his disappearance, Father Romano was the vice chairman for the central islands of the ultra-nationalist opposition alliance Bayan, which leads street protests against President Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year-old rule.

MALAYSIAOFFICIAL 'SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTED' IN REAGAN SPEECH

BK270810 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, who represented Malaysia at the 40th anniversary commemorative session of the United Nations in New York, has described the gathering as most successful. He attributed this to the attendance of some 80 leaders, including kings, presidents, and prime ministers, and the fact that most, if not all, in their speeches supported the existence of the UN. He said the statements by the leaders reflected the importance of the UN in maintaining world peace and in providing a forum for countries to air their views. Nations taking the floor made this point in their speeches, and for the small states, the UN seems to be the only resort for them to acquire assistance in their wish to remain sovereign and independent.

In an interview with BERNAMA, Datuk Musa said he was also pleased that many world leaders touched on the drug problem. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in his closing address, had described the drug problem as a plague scourging the world. Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries have been trying to internalize concern over the drug problem, and their efforts appear to be gaining greater support.

Commenting on President Reagan's speech which attracted the most attention at the session, Datuk Musa said he was somewhat disappointed that the U.S. leaders seemed more interested in appealing to the American audience. He said Mr Reagan did not address himself to issues that were really crucial and of current interest during the session, particularly the question of apartheid. But, on the positive side, Datuk Musa was happy to note that the upcoming summit between Mr Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would not be solely on disarmament but also cover other wider issues such as Kampuchea and Afghanistan. He said that fact that these two issues are going to be brought up at this highest political level will help at least to focus world attention on them.

During his 2 days at the UN, Datuk Musa also met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, and the foreign ministers of the other ASEAN countries and several other nations. Datuk Musa left for Honolulu on Friday to address the East-West Center scheduled for Tuesday. He will meet Malaysian students and have a series of meetings with political, business, and academic leaders. Datuk Musa, who is also a chairman of the cabinet committee on tourism, will also look into some certain projects in Hawaii. He leaves for home on Thursday.

NEW ZELANDLANGE URGES LOBBYING IN FRANCE TO STOP TESTS

HK280517 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, David Lange, says increasing pressure from South Pacific nations to stop nuclear testing is making France more determined to show it has a right to its nuclear and Pacific power. Mr Lange says the only way to convince the French Government to stop testing is by lobbying within France.

Lange recording] I remember at one stage when there were very promising signs from the Socialist opposition about two aspects, first, the question of French colonial possessions in the South Pacific, and secondly the testing. Government responsibilities tended to make that party change, but that is not to say that this is a permanent change. [end recording]

The prime minister has just returned from a United Nations meeting in New York.

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